The Chicago Tribune.

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PEORIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY. FEB 5 1869

Wanted--Male Help.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell Dr. Foote's [illegible]

WANTED—A boy to learn the sign and [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class wagon and carriage blacksmith. Apply to J. B. WILTBURG, [illegible] De Kalb, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell one of the [illegible]

WANTED—I wish to hire at once, for one [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen who can engage per[illegible]

WANTED—A first-class salesman in a [illegible]

WANTED—Two good house painters. Apply [illegible], at 266 Madison-st.

WANTED—A good business man with [illegible] Sherman House, 413 South Clark-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—To leave this evening, 25 good [illegible] PRESCOTT, JAMES [illegible]

WANTED—Men seeking situations, and [illegible]

WANTED—6 wood choppers; will go out [illegible]

WANTED—300 able-bodied laborers to [illegible]

Wanted--Female Help.

WANTED—Hoopskirt makers, at 46 Lake-[illegible]

WANTED—A lady to act as assistant cash[illegible] RESTAURANT, Box 353, Chicago.

WANTED—Wet nurse, immediately. Ap[illegible]

House Servants.

WANTED—A girl to take care of a babe. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general house[illegible] Apply at 125 West Tyler-st., near Cen[illegible]

WANTED—A competent girl, as cook. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and [illegible], between Madison [illegible]

WANTED—Female cooks for some of the [illegible] on the North Side. Apply to Mrs. [illegible]

WANTED—A middle-aged woman, to do [illegible] Mrs. N. H. TOWNER.

WANTED—Immediately, 2 German or [illegible]

WANTED—Two girls—one to go into the [illegible]

WANTED—15 good German, Swedish, [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class washer, who can [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl for general work, [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do gene[illegible]

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To Announce—Those at a dis[illegible]

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and [illegible]

WANTED—Manufacturers and dealers in [illegible]

WANTED—10,000 Skunk Skins. The high[illegible]

WANTED—Watches. All kinds of old bro[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase some show cases, [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange $1,000 worth of [illegible]

WANTED—To lease, for ten years, a lot, [illegible]

WANTED—A cast-iron kettle, 3 to 10 bbls. [illegible]

WANTED—To invest a few hundred in [illegible]

WANTED—To loan money on first mort[illegible]

WANTED—Those interested to know that [illegible]

WANTED—By a lady of education, em[illegible]

WANTED—A lawyer wishing a location in [illegible]

WANTED—Any house wanting an A No. 1 [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a good, first class [illegible]

WANTED—164 Randolph-st., Room 10. [illegible]

WANTED—To give French or German les[illegible]

Wanted--To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By a single gentle[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a single gentle[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage of 6 or 7 [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—The undersigned [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room in [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—House of 7 or 8 [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Or buy, a small cot[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman, a [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A house suitable for [illegible] GRAHAM [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Vessels—Our list comprises [illegible]

FOR SALE—Propellers Adriatic and Equa[illegible]

FOR SALE—Vessels, Vessels, Vessels—We [illegible]

FOR SALE—A safe, Hall's new style, me[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a dry cow—A [illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—To superintend the manufacture of fine white shirts. [illegible] Address E. BASSETT, Watertown, Mass.

SITUATION—Wanted—As travelling agent [illegible] Address J W, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man [illegible] Address JOHN R, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of 18 years, to work in a private family, to take care of horses and is willing to work about the house. The best of city references given. Address MORRIS, [illegible] Wabash-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk or general salesman by a young man of ten years' business experience in New York city. Salary no object so much as to get a position in a good house. Address R N W, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woman with a child 16 months old, child no trouble, is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 490 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl to do general housework. References given. Address 128 Ferrell-st., city.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a respectable family by a respectable young Norwegian girl. Call at 250 Fourth-av., up stairs, to-morrow afternoon.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl in a small family to do general housework. Apply at 18 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl to do general housework. Good references given. Apply at 21 Park-av. Wet nurse preferred.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Scotch girl as housemaid in a private family. Best city references given. M. A, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman to do kitchen work or general housework in a private family. Good references. Call at 168 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two young American girls; one to do general housework and the other second-work or nursing. Call at 212 Illinois-st., between 9 and 5.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell a book of great value to farmers, mechanics and workingmen of all trades and occupations. [illegible] FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' MANUAL. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the LIVES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. [illegible] W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6004, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for American spring steel needles, and twenty other fast-selling articles [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the new Meteor Safety Hand Lamp, Dr. Foote's Eye Sharpener, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Agents and dealers will consult their own interests by giving us a call [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—County Rights Free. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Farmers preferred—To sell the LADIES' [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Every one who wishes stamps, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$50 to $75 per week [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Dr. Ashbaugh's "Wonder of the World" [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the patent Meteor Safety Lamp [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One handsome front room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also one or two day boarders.

110 South Green-st.—Nice furnished rooms for two gentlemen. First-class board and moderate price.

139 Wabash-av.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant furnished back parlor, with good board. Terms moderate.

142 Wabash-av.—One pleasant furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, and room for two single gentlemen.

122 North State-st., corner Ontario—A furnished and an unfurnished front room, to rent, with board.

148 Monroe-st.—Two blocks from Court House. Can accommodate one young lady with board, to room with another. A few gentlemen day boarders wanted at $5 per week.

155 Monroe, corner LaSalle-st.—Four gentlemen, or a family of three or four, may find a nice furnished front parlor, with good board. [illegible]

162 Park-av.—A well furnished suite of front rooms, with board, to a private family; [illegible]

162 State-st.—Furnished rooms to rent, with first class board, one block from Post Office. Day boarders accommodated.

320 Wabash-av.—A large room suitable for lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen; also a pleasant front single room, with large closet.

321 Chicago-av.—Pleasant front rooms to rent, with good board. House new brick, with modern improvements.

361 West Madison-st.—Gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, accommodated with good board at reasonable price.

410 South Clark-st.—St. Charles Hotel—Parties wishing good comfortable rooms, with first-class board, can be accommodated at this house.

NATIONAL HOTEL—Corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—Furnished rooms for families or single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Day board, $4.50 per week. Beds only 50c.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For a young lady in a private family where there are no other boarders. [illegible] Address J X, Tribune office.

BOARD—In a Christian family where there are few boarders, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address GEORGE, Tribune office.

BOARD—By a young man, with a furnished room, with fire and lights, in a private family. [illegible] C R C, Tribune office.

BOARD—In a respectable family, within fifteen minutes' walk of Court House, for two persons requiring two rooms. Address B, Tribune office.

BOARD—And furnished room for gentleman and wife. [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—The engine now in use at the [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and makes, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, [illegible] E. H. AMES, 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A second-hand portable boiler [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a good second-hand engine, [illegible]

To Lease.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Suffrage Amendment.

Lively Debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

A Territorial Delegate Gives the Lie Direct

He is Severely Censured by the Speaker at the Bar of the House.

The Specie Contract Bill to be Reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

The Railroad Subsidy Men Get Another Set Back.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

AN IRATE COMMITTEE MAN ON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

A most disgraceful scene took place to-day in the committee room where the investigation about the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract was going on. Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, was conducting the examination of the Washington correspondent of the Evening Press Association, who is well known here, and is as respectable as any member of Congress. After swearing the witness, Mr. Broomall asked him if he was the author of a certain despatch, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, said it was a lie from beginning to end. He then, after some questioning, went into the most bitter and sweeping denunciation of newspaper men, and particularly of Washington correspondents. He said in substance that their soul, brains and principles were for sale, and he would not believe them on oath. He continued his abuse until interrupted by Mr. Getz, of Pennsylvania, who informed the witness that in spite of what the Chairman said there were two members of the committee, alluding to himself and Mr. Plants, of Ohio, who did not share in such views. The attack of Broomall was so gross that the phonographer was directed to omit portions of it. The witness then said he would not submit to an examination in such a manner, when Mr. Broomall threatened him with the power of the House to compel him to testify. The matter is the subject of very general talk to-night, and the opinion is general that the whole thing was a cowardly abuse of the power the Chairman of a Congressional Committee has over a witness.

IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Senate spent the morning hour on the bill for paving Pennsylvania avenue, of this city, which was not finished, and the constitutional amendment taken up. The two Connecticut Senators occupied most of the day with discussion, good enough in itself but evidently intended for effect in their own State, and not particularly of interest to the country at large. Governor Morton and General Warner made brief speeches, and the matter then went over. Members mean to bring it to a vote this week if possible.

THE RECUSANT WITNESSES.

The House had a lively time to-day. The morning was spent in dealing with the two men from New York, who had refused, until put under arrest, to testify before the Committee on Election Frauds. They were examined to-day and subsequently released from custody. The Democrats tried hard to force the House into paying the expenses of their arrest, but failed by a decisive vote.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Indian Appropriation bill gave the spectators a chance to witness a scene which does not often occur in any form, and which has never before occurred in exactly the form of to-day. The bill, as reported, having been finished, Mr. Garfield moved a new section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which was ruled out, but on which he and Mr. Butler made strong speeches denunciatory of the present management of Indian affairs. Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, defended the bureau, and told Mr. Garfield he had better look into the extravagant expenditures of the War Department. Mr. Holbrook, Delegate from Idaho, then got the floor, and made a wild speech in an assault upon everybody who does not believe in the perfect honesty and integrity of the Indian Bureau, in the course of which he charged General Butler with making statements which he knew to be false when he made them. For this language Mr. Holbrook was at once called to order, and there was immediately a scene of great confusion. Speaker Colfax told Holbrook he could not be allowed to go on till he had apologized or retracted. He refused in a very decided manner to do either, and the Speaker declined to hold any further communication with him till the House had passed on the question at issue. Mr. Garfield moved a censure by the House, but accepted Mr. Schenck's substitute ordering Mr. Holbrook's arrest and severe censure by the Speaker. The resolution was at once passed without objection from a single member, when Mr. Holbrook was brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms and censured in grave and forcible words by the Speaker. He retired, looking very much humiliated, and was not seen again during the day. The thing was noticed on two accounts—not one of the Democrats came to Holbrook's aid, and the very unusual course was adopted of putting him in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The proceeding was one that will not soon be forgotten by the small politicians who afflict the country by getting seats in Congress.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

had a hearing to-day before the Senate Post Office Committee. Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Derby, of Boston, were given fifteen minutes each to advocate the system, and Mr. Orton the same time to oppose it. The examination finishes the inquiry about the postal telegraph, and the two Congressional Committees will now make up their reports. The indications are that both will report against the scheme, chiefly on the ground that there is no time at the present session to do anything with it. A large minority regard it favorably, however, and under other circumstances one or the other committee favor its adoption.

THE ALTA-VELA QUESTION.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, finding the end of the session so near, and not wishing to embarrass the next Congress or prejudice a case on which they could not possibly take action, have concluded to do nothing more in the Alta-Vela matter, and will ask the House to be discharged from its further consideration. They have, on advices from the State Department, agreed to report against the bill for the benefit of of Venezuelan claimants.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Reconstruction Committee are now ready to close the case with respect to the State of Mississippi, and, if the evidence is all in print, will to-morrow take it up and see if they can come to a decision. There are certain to be two reports, and possibly three. The majority are against the admission of the State under the election of last year.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILROAD BILL.

The railroad subsidy men got a setback in the Senate to-day. When the Atchison Branch Road was killed, Mr. Conness entered a motion to reconsider, which Mr. Pomeroy now asked the Senate to take up in order that an amendment involving the plan for a government guarantee of interest might be moved for future consideration. That body, by a vote of 28 to 25, refused to touch the bill, and the railroad men are in grief.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

It is impossible to ascertain from the White House whether the President has actually issued a pardon for Dr. Mudd yet or not; but of his intention to do so there seems no doubt. He has also signified his intention of taking up the cases of Arnold and Spangler, and the probabilities are that they will be pardoned before the end of the month.

THE HOE PATENTS.

R. M. Hoe has been in the city for some time looking after an extension of patent for his printing press. His application is endorsed by a large number of printers and publishers, and will probably be favorably reported to the House.

THE ALASKA BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

The correspondent involved in the statements made by F. P. Stanton before the Alaska Bribery Committee, makes a statement to members of the committee which puts an entirely different aspect on the case, and he will repeat this under oath. Mr. Stanton and Robt. J. Walker were the professional lobbyists in the Alaska business, and both had free access to the floor to carry through their schemes. The matter looks very much like an attempt to injure newspapers in the interest of the lobby.

MR. GARFIELD ON THE INDIAN BUREAU.

General Garfield, in the House to-day, made a most severe attack on the management of Indian affairs, saying that the bureau was one which drew to it a large part of the villainy and corruption of lobbyists and speculators, and that, hereafter, he would never vote to place a dollar in the control of that department as now organized, at least till it was thoroughly cleansed.

CLERK OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

General Eckley, present member of the House from Ohio, has entered the lists earnestly as a candidate for the position of Clerk of the next Congress. He expects the support of the Ohio delegation. His friends will urge his claims on the ground of his military services.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary is regularly engaged six days in the week in taking testimony in the case of Judge Busteed. The [illegible] taken since last December is nearly [illegible] amount to the pages covered in the Globe [illegible] debates in both houses for the same time.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE

[illegible] unwell for the last three or four [illegible] able to-day to be up and at work in [illegible] will probably be at his place in the [illegible] days.

[illegible] TOBACCO INTEREST.

[illegible] Committee of manufacturers and [illegible] have addressed a letter to the [illegible] Internal Revenue relative to the [illegible] part of the revenue law relating [illegible] a new form of stamps for [illegible] views as to the manner in [illegible] be affixed and cancelled. In [illegible] they use the following:

[illegible] the present law can be made [illegible] of the material por[illegible] that if it fails to do so, we [illegible] which it can [illegible]. We think that this is the first trial that can be made to produce a large revenue from tobacco at high rates of taxation, and upon the success not only of the legitimate manufacturers and dealers, but the nation itself, deeply interested. We are therefore very desirous that all possibility of failure in the vital element of the law be rigorously guarded against, for the parties hitherto engaged in illicit transactions will not fail in the use of any means by which to circumvent the government from tobacco, snuff and cigars, under the present high rates, should approximate, if collected, to $50,000,000 annually.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Committee on Reconstruction were to day to have decided the destiny of the restoration of Mississippi to the Union, but postponed action in consequence of information that another delegation from that State is now on the way to Washington. The committee has decided to report a bill removing political disabilities from a number of persons in the South.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Holbrook, Delegate from Idaho, having used grossly insulting language to Mr. Butler in the discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill, was brought before the bar of the House in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and severely censured by the Speaker.

THE SPECIE CONTRACT BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report the bill introduced by Mr. Schenck, on the 30th of January, to strengthen the public credit and relating to contracts for payment of coin, pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the bonds in coin.

HEALTH OF HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, who has been detained at home by severe sickness for several days, has so far recovered that he expects soon to resume his seat in the House.

THE ALASKA SCANDAL.

The evidence of Hon. Frederick P. Stanton before the Committee on Public Expenditures yesterday, completes the history of the so-called Alaska corruption fund. Mr. Stanton was associate counsel with Robert J. Walker in this case. His testimony was to the effect that while the bill appropriating money was pending in the House, he was approached by Mr. U. H. Painter, correspondent of the New York Sun and Philadelphia Inquirer, and was asked whether he (Mr. Stanton) was on good terms with Governor Walker. Being answered in the affirmative, Painter then said that he understood Governor Walker had control of a large sum of money to be used in passing the bill through Congress; and Painter requested Mr. Stanton to inform Mr. Walker that he and a number of his friends in Congress were opposed to the passage of the bill, but if Mr. Walker would consent to pay him (Painter) a fixed amount, he would agree to advocate the passage of the bill and have his Congressional friends do the same. Mr. Stanton informed Painter that he did not believe Walker held any sum of money for such purpose, but he would notify him of the proposition. Governor Walker indignantly declined to have anything to do with Mr. Painter. Upon being informed that his offer was not entertained, Painter told Mr. Stanton that, in that case, his friends would defeat the bill, and he was afterwards active in trying to carry into execution his threat. It also appeared, from the statement of Mr. Stanton and Governor Walker, that Mr. Martin, who has figured so conspicuously in this case, was merely a confederate of Mr. Painter's in attempts to levy blackmail upon Walker and the Russian Minister. Efforts were made during the past few days to prevent Mr. Stanton being subpoenaed, and he was informed by Painter's friends that if he testified before the committee to Painter's injury, he would be attacked by the press and his business broken up. Mr. Painter, in addition to being a correspondent, is also clerk of the House Committee on Postal Affairs. This matter has caused a profound sensation among newspaper men here.

THE POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.

Postmaster General Randall has made awards on the proposals submitted, under advertisement, to supply the department for the ensuing year. Letter balances, $4 for the large ones and 75 cents for the small size. From 1,300 to 1,500 may be required. Eighteen thousand reams of wrapping paper, 32 pounds to the ream, 15 cents per ream for large sized paper; 35 pounds to the ream, 45 cents to the ream. One hundred thousand pounds of cotton twine, 32 cents per pound; 35,000 pounds coarse hemp twine, 26 cents per pound.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.

SENATE.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. POMEROY presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas relating to the mail service and post routes in Kansas.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature requesting Michigan Representatives and Senators to secure the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

The CHAIR presented the credentials of T. W. Tipton, Senator elect from Nebraska.

Mr. NYE presented the credentials of Wm. Stewart, Senator elect from Nevada.

PRINTING OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to provide for engraving and printing of securities of the United States.

CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. POMEROY moved to take up the motion made by Mr. Conness to reconsider the vote upon the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, to allow the Senator from Oregon (Williams) to offer an amendment. Lost.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONVERSION OF REGISTERED BONDS

Mr. CATTELL introduced a bill to provide for the conversion of registered bonds of the United States into coupon bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, coupon bonds in exchange for and in lieu of any registered bonds which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such coupon bonds to be similar in all respects to the coupon bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the registered bonds offered for exchange.

SOUTHERN CLAIM.

Mr. HOWE from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on a bill to pay loyal claims in States lately in rebellion, for services in taking the United States census of 1860.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

came up at the expiration of the morning hour. The pending amendment was that moved by Mr. STEWART, to substitute for the joint resolution as it passed the House the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. FERRY made an elaborate vindication of the representative system of Connecticut, which Mr. Dixon had spoken of as "a rotten borough system."

Mr. MORTON briefly discussed the question of the best form of words in which to put the amendment. He objected to the form reported by the Judiciary Committee, because it merely provided that no citizen should be deprived of the right to vote or hold office on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, leaving it still in the power of the States to disqualify for other causes. He liked better the form submitted by Mr. Howard as an amendment, providing that citizens of the United States of African descent shall have the same right to vote and hold office as other citizens; but this, too, was open to objection, because the States might establish an educational act which, while it disqualified some white men, would disqualify most of the blacks. He preferred, therefore, an affirmative amendment, declaring who shall have the right of suffrage, making it uniform, and leaving nothing on the subject open to forced construction or to the construction of any State.

Mr. WARNER read an argument in favor of an affirmative amendment.

PATENT OFFICE EXPENSES.

The Senate took up and passed the bill to provide for the expenses of the Patent Office for January and February, 1869.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following amendment, upon which he will speak to-morrow:

"Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restriction of the rights to vote or to hold office prescribed by the constitution or laws of any State."

RECESS.

At 4:20 the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

A few private bills were passed.

A bill to amend the act granting lands in aid of a branch of the Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon, was recommitted.

The bill amending the act for the sale of the arsenal grounds of St. Louis passed.

The bill to legalize certain land appropriations and agricultural scrip was tabled. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House with Henry Johnson, the recusant witness committed yesterday to his keeping. He having testified before the Committee on the New York Election Frauds was discharged from custody. Florence Scannel was also brought to the bar of the House and discharged.

BILL TO CHANGE THE NAME OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

Mr. WOODWARD introduced a joint resolution changing the name of Wyoming Territory to that of Umatilla. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Messrs. UPSON and FERRY presented resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in favor of the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill now before the Senate.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to propose that there be no action to-night on the tax bill, as the whiskey and tobacco amendments were not yet printed, and the committee wanted to revise them; but that an evening session should be held for general debate.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired whether Mr. Schenck was serious in desiring final action on the bill at this session, in view of the fact, which he believed was generally understood by both houses, that the Senate could not take it up and act upon it.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he was very serious about it.

The proposition for an evening session for general debate was agreed to.

THE MOORHEAD TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD wanted to have the tariff taken up this evening, but objection was made.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole to the Indian Appropriation bill were taken up and acted on by the House.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back an additional section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

On a point of order by Mr. WINDHAM, the motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) desired the House to understand that the bill now under consideration was not all the Indian expenditure by some $3,000,000 if the system was carried forward which the Peace Commission had begun, and which was now in process of execution. That plan would cost from six to seven million dollars.

Mr. GARFIELD took occasion to denounce the Indian Bureau as one more thoroughly corrupt than any other branch of the administration he had ever heard of. The very nature of that service was one which allowed all the baser and more corrupt persons to enter and develop themselves. He declared that he never would vote for appropriations of money that were to flow through the unclean channels of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. WINDOM replied to the remarks of Mr. GARFIELD, and asked him, if the Indian Bureau service was so corrupting, why the gentleman from Ohio was so anxious to turn it over to his friends, the military officers. If the Chairman of the Military Committee (Garfield) would look after the stealings of military men in the commutation of food, quarters, etc., he would find that more money was stolen every year—actually stolen—than there was appropriated for the whole Indian service. He was not here to defend the Indian service. He had endeavored on various occasions to prevent this corruption, and had brought in a measure which would have prevented it, but the gentleman from Ohio had met it with his transfer to the War Department as a cure for the evil.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, said he agreed in the main with the position of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), and disagreed with the Chairman of the Indian Committee. He argued that the present evil shall not cease, if for no other reason than that of the abuse of the treaty-making power. The SPEAKER interfered, and said it was clearly out of order to reflect upon the official conduct of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

Mr. CLARKE said he would take that back. He went on to argue against the corrupt system of Indian treaties and against the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOLBROOK, Delegate from Idaho, having obtained the floor from Mr. Hovier, proceeded to discuss the Indian question. In the course of his remarks he used these words:

"The gentleman having charge of this bill saw fit to slur the Delegates here by raising points of order, and making assertions which he knew at the time he made them to be unqualifiedly false."

The SPEAKER called him to order.

Mr. BENJAMIN asked that the offensive words be taken down.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he had not heard what was said.

Mr. HOLBROOK began to repeat, when the SPEAKER again interrupted him, and said it would be improper for him to repeat the objectionable words.

They having been written by the reporter, and read by the Clerk, the SPEAKER, in severe terms, and the Chair ruled that those words to be out of order, as being unparliamentary and indecorous. When a gentleman declares that a [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. HOLBROOK was about to make some explanation, when Mr. Benjamin, interrupting, said he objected to the Delegate proceeding until he had retracted what he had said.

Mr. HOLBROOK. I do not propose to retract one word of what I have said.

The SPEAKER. The Delegate from Idaho refuses to retract his words.

Mr. HOLBROOK. Does the Chair rule—

The SPEAKER. The Chair has ruled that the remarks of the gentleman were not only unparliamentary, but were as insulting as could be made on the floor of a parliamentary body.

Mr. HOLBROOK. I desire to ask a question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can hold no debate with the gentleman.

Mr. CHANLER appealed from the decision of the Chair, as being contrary to a decision which he had made before in reference to language used by Mr. Logan.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can hold no controversy with the gentleman from New York, nor any other gentleman, in relation to other decisions. Every decision stands by itself on the words used, subject to appeal at the time.

Mr. CHANLER. I withdraw the appeal.

Mr. SCHENCK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That E. D. Holbrook, Delegate from the Territory of Idaho, having uttered the following language, (quoting it), distinctly and in the presence of the House, and refuses to retract the same, be immediately brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and severely censured by the Speaker.

Adopted without division, and the Speaker having directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. Holbrook to the bar of the House, administered the censure of the House.

Mr. HOLBROOK then retired and the discussion was continued at some length. Finally Mr. GARFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected, there being only twenty-three affirmative votes.

The bill then passed.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. SCHENCK offered the following privileged resolution:

Resolved, That James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and John V. L. Pruyn, of New York, be appointed tellers on the part of the House of Representatives to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Speaker stated that for obvious reasons the Chair desired the House to take the responsibility of making these appointments instead of himself. Resolution agreed to.

FINANCE MEASURES.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill providing for the payment of the national debt and for the reduction of the rate of interest thereon. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

AIR LINE RAILROAD.

The House proceeded to the business of the morning, being the bill reported yesterday by the Committee on Roads and Canals to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York.

Mr. COOK spoke in its favor, and Mr. KERR against it, when, at the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over till Tuesday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of John A. Ostler, of Guernsey County, Ohio, were concurred in.

The Senate joint resolution desiring the Secretary of the Interior to annul the stationery contract with Dempsey & O'Toole was passed, with an amendment striking out the resolution to give the contract to Mohour & Blanchard.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the transfer of certain appropriations heretofore made for public printing, binding and engraving was passed.

The Senate joint resolution extending to the reconstructed States the benefits of the Agricultural College bill was passed.

EVENING SESSION.

GENERAL DEBATE.

Mr. ELA made a speech in defence of paper money, increased tariff on luxuries, government economy, etc.

Mr. DARLING spoke for the prohibition of further sales of public lands by private entry or grants to private corporations.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, maintained in a speech that the honor and faith of the nation must be maintained in payment of the public debt, and argued in favor of an early partial resumption of specie payment.

Mr. SCHENCK spoke in favor of his resolution for withholding from the Union Pacific Railroad a portion of the bonds until the completion of the road as a first-class railroad.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, reviewed his discussion on the report of Special Commissioner Wells, which he declared was full of plausible fallacies.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Greece.

WHAT WILL SHE DO WITH IT?

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Despatches from Athens announce the probable adherence of Greece to the protocol of the conference.

Spain.

ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA.

MADRID, Feb. 4.

Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in Catalonia. They come from the valley of Andorra, and seek to produce a rising against the Provisional Government. Troops have been sent out to disperse them. The press of the city, fearing civil war, urge the government to take action, and the people to unite against the reactionary party.

Great Britain.

THE PETITION IN BEHALF OF THE FENIAN COSTELLO DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The appeal recently made in the case of Costello, the American citizen, convicted of complicity in the Fenian revolts, has been denied.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

AN EXAMPLE TO DESPERATE CHARACTERS.

The sentence of Edward Boyle to forty years in State Prison for the attempted shooting of two policemen, has created much alarm among the desperadoes in the city, and probably some of them will emigrate.

GOLD EXPORT.

The Bremen steamer to-day took only five thousand dollars in gold. The demand for bonds for export is increasing.

STOCKS.

The chief excitement on Wall street was the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature in regard to the Ft. Wayne Road, and caused very wide fluctuations. This legislation is directed against the Erie managers, who are supposed to control stock enough of the Ft. Wayne Company to elect a new Board of Directors. This legislation, following upon the rejection of the terms for the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Road, has weakened the Erie combination, and may cause the overthrow of some of their most important plans. It is generally conceded that the fight is between New York and Philadelphia for the trade between the seaboard and the West, New York being represented by the Erie Road, and Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Central. It is rumored that both parties have sent reliable agents West to secure suitable legislation in several States, and the war will soon be very fierce.

FOREIGN ITEM.

A European letter says the ex Empress Carlotta will make a journey to England and America this year, in care of her physician and several friends, in the hope that travel may restore her sanity.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CONGRESS MEMORIALIZED.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution recommending Congress to pass a bill forbidding secret sales of gold by government; also one asking the Senate to suspend action on the East River Bridge bill until a better plan for the bridge is adopted.

PERSONAL.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, sailed to-day by the steamer Moro Castle for Cuba. He goes for the benefit of his health.

THE COOK-TRIBUNE LIBEL SUIT.

The libel suit of Isaac Cook against the Tribune was to-day postponed till the 19th.

ASSESSOR WEBSTER'S RAID ON THE WALL STREET BROKERS.

The Times says of the recent developments relative to evasions of Internal Revenue taxes, that when Mr. Webster came into office, a few months ago, he found a large class of people who claimed to be brokers, and who had taken out a broker's license, which is $50, who were, in reality, bankers, and ought properly to have been paying a license as such, which is $100, and $2 per thousand on all over $50,000 capital. Many brokers and large stock and banking houses reported no capital at all. Some returned any deposits as taxable. Mr. Webster's purpose is to make these people pay their arrearages during the past fifteen months. Several houses have already come forward to comply with the Assessor's view of the case. If Webster's ruling is sustained, that the law imposes a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent on capital employed, as applicable to the daily temporary loans negotiated by brokers upon stocks, gold, etc., the income from this source alone, in Mr. Webster's district, will be over three millions of dollars added to the public revenue.

A BROOKLYN MAN FRAMES ROBBERY AND ROBS HIMSELF.

A resident of Brooklyn, while laboring under the insane idea that some one was trying to rob him, took his watch and $400 out on the street and gave them to the first stranger he met. The stranger has not returned them, although the Brooklynite has become sane again.

GENERAL GRANT

arrived to-night and attended Niblo's Theatre.

DES MOINES.

Condition of the Railroads After the Storm—The City Enjoined from the Payment of a Railroad Subscription.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 4.

The first train which has reached here for two days came in on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad this afternoon. To-night the whole road to the east is clear and the evening trains are out four hours behind. The western part is still obstructed. A working gang has been clearing the track to-day. The road will be open to-morrow. The Valley Road has had no train in. Several trains are snowed in along the line. The train which left here on Tuesday night is only thirty miles away, bound in the drift with two dead engines. At Dutch Gap three trains are stuck.

An injunction enjoining the payment of the tax voted in aid of the Valley Road, by this city, was issued here to-day.

Hon. F. W. Palmer, Congressman elect from this district, accompanied by his wife, left for Washington to-day.

Mercury at zero.

OMAHA.

Astronomical Tests—Proceedings in the Nebraska Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.

The State District Court will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Officers of the coast survey, who have been here for the past two weeks, are taking astronomical observations, and propose to test the correctness of the observations by telegraphic connection with the Observatory at Cambridge and officers of the coast survey now at Salt Lake.

In the Legislature a general herd law has been agreed on by the committees of both houses.

A joint resolution, to memorialize Congress to cause the removal of the Pawnees from their present reservation, has passed both Houses. [illegible]

CHEYENNE, Feb. 4.—A fire yesterday destroyed a store owned by James M. Pyer, and the warehouse of J. T. Comforth. Loss of the former about $5,000, and the latter $16,000.

The Fitchburg Wife Poisoner.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings at Springfield Yesterday.

Lengthy Debate in the House on the Lake Park Bill.

The Texas Cattle Bill Under Consideration in the Senate.

The Fuller Railroad Bill Vetoed by the Governor.

The West Side, South Side, and Lincoln Park Bills.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.

LAKE PARK.

The House devoted almost the entire morning session to reporting back the Park bill. First came the one agreed to by the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Mr. Knickerbocker then presented a minority report, which is known as the Common Council bill. Other resolutions were presented by Mr. Parker, followed by a proposition presented by Mr. Smith to sell the grounds lying between Randolph and Monroe streets, on which the three railroads propose to build a mammoth depot, to Philip Wadsworth, Van H. Higgins, Thomas Snell, Samuel A. Buckmaster, and others, for twelve hundred thousand dollars, four hundred thousand dollars more than the railroads propose to pay for it. All these were ordered to be laid on the table, printed, and made the special order for Tuesday at 10 o'clock. An attempt was made to make it the special order for to-morrow, but that proposition was voted down by a very decided majority, somewhat to the chagrin of its leader.

FULLER'S RAILROAD BILL.

The fact now seems to be placed beyond a doubt that Governor Palmer will veto Fuller's Railroad bill. The message will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow morning.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

There seems to be another hitch in regard to the Canal Commissioners' question. No two of its friends are of one mind, and it is not improbable that the great measure of canal improvements may fail for want of unity of action among its friends.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Finance Committee have prepared two appropriation bills, which they will, probably, introduce to-morrow. The first bill provides for the salaries of the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government. The sums named in the bill are in accordance with the constitutional provisions, viz.: To the Governor, $1,500; Secretary of State, $800; Auditor of Public Accounts, $1,000; State Treasurer, $800; each of the Supreme Judges, $1,200; each of the Circuit Judges, $1,000; Speaker of each House $3 per day during the constitutional session, and to the members $500 with the usual mileage. The other bill provides for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the close of the next session of the General Assembly. It places a sum not exceeding $10,000, subject to the order of the Governor, for defraying all such expenses as are unforeseen for the General Assembly; $4,500 per annum for fuel and lights for the Executive Mansion, and defraying the expenses of keeping the same and the grounds in repair; $2,500 per annum for clerk hire, and a sum not exceeding $4,000 for postage, stationery, telegraphing, furniture, etc. To the Secretary of State, for furniture, stationery, blanks, etc., $5,000; for clerk hire, $3,500 per annum; and $450 for making indexes, etc. To the Auditor of Public Accounts for clerk hire, $4,000 per annum; for furniture, stationery, express, postage, and other expenses, $5,000. To the Treasurer for furniture, stationery, &c., $3,000; for clerk hire, $3,500 per annum. To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for clerk hire, $3,000; additional salary, $1,500; for travelling expenses, $500 per annum; for repairs, printing paper, stationery, furniture, books, blanks, for the General Assembly, and the services of watchman, porter, &c., and for all other expenses necessarily incurred by the Secretary of State in the discharge of his duties, $50,000.

TEXAS CATTLE BILL.

The Senate spent the entire forenoon and afternoon sessions to-day in discussing and endeavoring to amend the Texas Cattle bill. An immense number of amendments were offered, by the enemies and friends of the bill, the latter generally of a technical character. Some few were adopted, but most of them were voted down, and the bill, at about six o'clock, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill is very loosely drawn, and its enemies for this reason were enabled to attack it in most every direction. Even in its amended shape I fear it will fail in the purpose for which it is intended.

THE PARK BILLS.

It is understood that the diverse park interests here have been reconciled, and the friends of the South Side will be allowed to put through their bill without any opposition from other parts of the city. The North Side, or Lincoln Park friends, can do the same. The West Side ditto. The West Side will probably indulge in the luxury of two or three parks, having a wide range of country adapted to park purposes. The park lobby, by reason of this reconciliation of interests, has considerably thinned out to-night.

LEGISLATIVE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.

SENATE.

THE TEXAS CATTLE BILL.

Mr. TINCHER called up the special order, a bill to amend the act preventing the importation of Texas cattle.

Mr. WOODSON moved to postpone till next Saturday, claiming that other special orders took precedence of this.

Mr. TINCHER hoped the motion would not prevail. This bill is of vast importance and of interest to the whole State, and he thought should have preference of merely private bills.

Mr. EPLER said Senators had not had time to examine this bill as its importance demands, and it ought not be passed on hastily.

The motion to postpone was laid on the table by the casting vote of the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. MUNN, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Munn in the chair. The bill was read by sections.

Mr. EPLER moved to amend the final section by substituting from September 15th to June 15th for November 1st to February 1st, and supported the amendment by a reference to facts as elicited before the committee, that there was no possible danger from these cattle coming into the State, and that their total exclusion would entail a loss of millions on the people.

Mr. TINCHER insisted that these cattle did carry disease with them, and it was best to prohibit them within the shortest possible time. He claimed that the profits on these cattle would not pay one half the loss on native cattle in his district. He said it was the total destruction of the farmers, and rather than have the bill amended, he would let matters go on as they are. In the neighborhood of Tolono, where the loss was heaviest, the people will resort to mob law, as they have done, rather than let any of these cattle come there.

Mr. STREVELL read from the report of the Chicago Pork Packers' Association, to show that the loss had been great, but Illinois was changed from a cattle-growing to a cattle-feeding State, and that it was more important now to protect the feeding interest than the growing interest. The law now on the books for the total prohibition is a dead letter, as all laws would be when they come in contact with such great commercial interests.

Mr. ADDAMS proposed an amendment to Mr. Epler's, fixing the time from October 1 to March 1.

Mr. GORE favored this. He thought the bill made the time too short. There were epidemics among cattle as well as in the human family, and the extraordinary disease among cattle last season was no sure guide for legislation.

Mr. CHITTENDEN thought this a subject of the greatest importance, and although a reasonable protection to dealers in native cattle should be accorded, yet the vast interests involved in the Texas cattle trade were not to be tampered with in such a manner as to unduly advance the price of food and injure all other interests in immediate connection with this.

Mr. FLAGG spoke of the evidence before the Committee on Agriculture, and believed, from all the data he could obtain, that it was safe to bring them in from October to March.

Mr. McNULTA thought Mr. Epler's amendment should be adopted. While endeavoring to protect dealers in native cattle, care should be taken not to inflict greater injury on other equally important interests. The grain growers, consumers, and the farming interests generally, should be thought of as well as cattle raisers. If these cattle were excluded, the price of beef would be very materially advanced, while the price of corn, etc., would decline from want of cattle to consume it, and so the producers would suffer.

Mr. TINCHER read from the laws of North Carolina, one passed in 1837, prohibiting cattle being brought there from Georgia or South Carolina.

The debate was protracted, but at length Mr. ADDAMS' amendment was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend by inserting the words, "or cattle bred from Texas cows." Lost.

Mr. EPLER offered an amendment so as to charge ten dollars on every head of Texas cattle brought into the State, which was lost; also an amendment that the act should apply to cattle wintered north of the south line of Kansas. Lost.

Mr. WOODSON proposed an amendment, naming the counties of Coles, Vermilion, Douglas, Champaign, Iroquois and Ford as the only ones to which the act should apply. Lost.

The minor amendments were discharged.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

A message from the House announced the passage of a joint resolution to submit to a vote of the people the amendment to the constitution relative to the Central Railroad being released from the payment of the seven per cent tax.

REPORT OF THE STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor laid before the Senate a special report from the State House Commissioners, giving information relative to the stone used in its construction, and the bids of different parties for furnishing the same.

Mr. Strevell offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, that 500 copies be printed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE TEXAS CATTLE BILL.

The Senate met at half-past two, and continued the consideration of the Texas Cattle bill.

The second section was amended to conform to the first in time of prohibition.

Various amendments were offered to the third section, among them one that the law shall not apply to cattle wintered in Kansas and Missouri the preceding season offered by Mr. Epler, to which McNulta offered an addition that the proof of such wintering should be made [illegible] of such cattle.

Mr. TINCHER opposed this amendment, for the reason that no one could tell when the cattle now in Kansas and Missouri were brought in here, and it would open the door for all the cattle in Texas.

Mr. McNULTA insisted that the amendment was proper, and as he understood it was only intended to prohibit cattle that might carry disease. He did not think everything should be yielded to the demands of a few cattle breeders.

Mr. FORT suggested that the amendment does not require the cattle to remain in Kansas or Missouri a sufficient length of time to be free from disease.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 9 to 16.

Mr. WARD moved to reconsider the vote, saying that it was the most important amendment, and showed a desire to deal fairly with all interests, and should be incorporated in the bill.

Mr. FORT said this amendment was the vital point in the bill. It looked to the establishing of a kind of quarantine in the States named; but he thought the only safe way was to keep them out altogether, otherwise this disease may become acclimated here and contaminate our herds, as had been done in Europe. It he erred in voting he would rather err in favor of the poor men who had only one or two head than in favor of the large and rich dealers in cattle.

Mr. SNAPP believed if this amendment was adopted the whole bill was worthless, because it would open a wide door for fraud that would flood the whole country with these Texas cattle.

Mr. EPLER read from the reports of the State Agricultural Society facts to prove that no case of the disease had ever been known to occur after the autumnal rains. He said the assumption that dealers in these cattle would perjure themselves to evade the provisions of this law was a gratuitous, and should not be allowed to influence the mind of any one.

Mr. ADDAMS moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—12 to 11.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Several important amendments were offered to section 5, some of which were adopted.

The 7th section was read, and Mr. WARD moved to strike it out as being contrary to all law, and inflicting unusual and unnecessary penalties totally at variance with every principle of justice.

Mr. TINCHER opposed this with considerable vehemence, and insisted that there was no way to reach these men except by unusual means, and beyond all common law principles.

Mr. STREVELL said it was now apparent that this bill was to be forced through with all its objectionable features, and he should resist it. Legislation should show equal fairness to all parties, but this bill subverts all ideas of justice.

Mr. VANDORSTON thought the section very ambiguous, and thought it should be amended to make it conform with itself.

Mr. WARD insisted that the section was subversive of all principle of justice and of all rules of evidence. The bringing of these cattle here was not the most heinous crime that could be committed. He would not vote for a law with such outrageous and unwarrantable provisions. Other interests have to be considered. The consumers of beef are in excess of the beef raisers, and they have rights to be looked after. He appealed to gentlemen to make a law that was right and just, as far as possible, to all classes.

Mr. SNAPP said it was settled by high scientific authority that these cattle communicated disease, and if a man brings them here, and if a poor man loses his cow, the owner of the Texas cattle should pay for the cow, and should pay for her because he brings in the disease that kills her.

Mr. MUNN could appreciate the desire of the Senator from Vermilion. He knew that when the interests of one's constituents were involved he must feel the influence in his actions. There were two sides to this question, and all interests should be looked after. He could not understand the section. It makes cattle plaintiffs and defendants. Make the section good sense as well as good law, or the Senate would be the laughing stock of every one who had sense enough to buy a dead law. He was in favor of a section with a suitable penalty.

Mr. FULLER offered an amendment making persons liable for bringing cattle into the State within the prohibited period.

Mr. BOYD thought the main object was well set forth in section seven. The section defined the offense, and this one gives a proper remedy.

Mr. WARD would give relief to sufferers by this disease when Texas cattle are in the State in violation of the law, but he would give it then only as a kind of penalty against those who violate the law, and so be a moral and effectual evidence of that purpose.

Mr. DORE said he was called to legislate under very peculiar circumstances. It was said that perfectly healthy animals would communicate this disease. It was said that because the disease was present last season, therefore prohibition was necessary to prevent it next year. He thought experience showed that this did not follow, and he wanted legislators to act understandingly.

Mr. MUNN had come to the conclusion that the bill did not ask for too great a penalty against those violating these cattle here at any time.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered an amendment to Section 3 providing that the act shall not apply to Texas and Cherokee cattle that shall have been introduced into either of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, or Wisconsin, prior to October 1st, and wintered there, in evidence of which fact the certificate of the clerk of a Court of record in the county where wintered shall be evidence, which was adopted by 11 to 10.

A motion to strike out the tenth section was lost.

Mr. PATTON moved to strike out the enacting clause. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion lost by 5 to 18.

Mr. FORT moved that the bill be engrossed for a third reading, and moved the previous question, which was ordered—16 to 5—and the bill ordered engrossed—4 to 1

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Mr. FORT introduced a bill to allow convicts in the Penitentiary a credit for good conduct during their term; also to fix the pay of certain officers of the Penitentiary.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REPORTED BACK.

The Committee on Counties reported back the bill to establish the county of Bonze, with recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out, which was concurred in.

The bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Macoupin County, who have undertaken to build a larger Court House than they can afford, was reported back by the same committee, with a recommendation that it be sent to the Judiciary Committee. This was objected to by members of that overworked committee, and the motion was disagreed to.

After personal explanations by Messrs. BURKE, COOK, of Lake, and BOUTWELL, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 43.

The House reconsidered its action, and the bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee, after an hour's talking.

The same committee reported back with recommendation that it be ordered to a third reading, the bill to regulate the line between Whiteside and Rock Island Counties, which led to another lengthy debate.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Before this matter was decided the special order, which was the joint resolution, submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing that the Legislature shall have no power to release the Illinois Central from the payment of any tax on gross receipts, was taken up and was adopted—yeas, 78; nays, none.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL LAKE FRONT BILL.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs reported back the bill for an act to enable the city of Chicago to enlarge the harbor, with a substitute providing for the sale of a portion of Lake Park, south of Monroe street to the railroad companies, &c., the proceeds to constitute a park fund; and for the cession to the Illinois Central of the submerged land east of their track.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER, on behalf of the minority of the committee, submitted a minority report.

Mr. DINSMOOR said this was an important matter, deserving great consideration, and he should move that both reports be printed.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER called for the reading, and hoped the House would grant him the courtesy.

Mr. DINSMOOR said it was a waste of time to listen to the reading of bills. No one heard them. He intended no disrespect, but wanted to save time.

Mr. BAILEY suggested that the House could as properly spend its time in discussing these great matters as in passing little private acts. They should make the time. The fact that private bills were pressing was no reason why this should be postponed.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER hoped the House would not act on this subject until everything connected with it was printed, but he thought his report should be read. This report, defending the title of the city of Chicago to the Lake Park, &c., recommends the passage of the bill proposed by the Common Council.

Mr. PARKER said there was no member who did not comprehend that these were things of such magnitude that they could not be acted on at this session. Almost every member on the floor, except, perhaps, the Cook County delegation, knew little or nothing of the title or situation or amount of the lands that were proposed to be conveyed to these corporations. It was evidently a gigantic moneyed interest, as well as a project that was to some extent to affect the commercial interests of Chicago, and what affected Chicago to the same extent affected the State. He desired to give notice that he should offer a resolution substantially as follows: That the Governor be requested to appoint a committee of three good and competent persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the title of the State of Illinois in and to the lands described in said bill, their extent and location of said lands, and their probable value; also, what claim, if any, the corporations named in the bill have, and to make a report of the result of their investigations, and that the Governor submit such report at the next session of the General Assembly, that they might be enabled to legislate intelligently in reference to the matters contained in the bill.

Mr. SMITH, on behalf of certain persons, offered a substitute for the majority and minority reports, providing for the sale of the blocks between Randolph and Monroe streets, to Philip Wadsworth, Samuel Buckmaster, Thomas Snell, Van H. Higgins, and Christian Wahl, for the sum of $1,200,000, which, it is understood, they are prepared to give therefor, the money thus received to be used as a park fund substantially in the manner set forth in the other bill.

Mr. MERRITT wanted the matter put plainly before the House, and not complicated by majority and minority reports. He wanted to know what was to be done with his bill declaratory of the title of the State of Illinois to the submerged lands.

Mr. KERR agreed with Mr. Parker. These interests were too vast to be acted on at this time. One report was in the interest of the Illinois Central, and the other in the interest of Chicago. He was sorry there was no one to represent the State on that committee. He understood that the frontage was worth ten millions to the State. No power was so competent to do justice to all parties as the people; hence the State should remain in the State until a full investigation was had. Not a person had appeared to advocate the claims of the State. Was it right to put the city of Chicago in the hands of a great railroad corporation? He moved that all the propositions be laid on the table and printed, and made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. TAYLOR suggested to-morrow. The discussion might last for five days or a week, and the matter would be thoroughly ventilated.

Mr. SMITH was in favor of postponement till Tuesday. The subject should not be hastily.

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER hoped the motion would prevail. He was favorably impressed with the amendment of Mr. Parker. There was no strife on the part of the city of Chicago, nor would the strength of her claims lose anything by investigation. He felt that the majority of the committee had acted wrongfully, and that it was his duty to place before the House an explicit statement of the title. The Assembly had no excuse for disposing of the matter hurriedly. He hoped the claims of the State, city and railroad would be examined and justice be done. Some of that property had never been given to the State, but only the city, and now the majority of the committee proposed to force the city to sell that. The misrepresentation represented the interests of the people. If the Assembly had not time to examine the matter, let it go into the hands of the Governor, and they would get the undeniable facts. He hoped no effort would be made to have this taken up on Saturday.

Mr. BURNETT was opposed to postponement till a late hour. The sooner the discussion was begun the sooner they would come to an understanding.

Mr. DINSMOOR moved to lay Mr. Taylor's motion on the table, and it was agreed to.

Mr. FORTH moved to make it the special order for Monday, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. KERR'S motion to make it the special order for Tuesday was then adopted.

Mr. PARKER asked leave to offer his resolution as a substitute and have it come up on Tuesday.

Mr. MERRITT objected, that an attempt was being made to choke him off.

Mr. PARKER was granted permission to perfect his resolution and submit it to the Clerk for printing.

Mr. TAYLOR moved to reconsider the vote, by which the matter was made the special order for [illegible]

Mr. KNICKERBOCKER [illegible] on the table. The yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas, 30; nays, 35—as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. BAILEY moved that the Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs be requested to place the Merritt bill to confirm the title of the State to the submerged lands in the hands of the Clerk, that it might be printed and considered with the others on Tuesday, which was agreed to.

REPORT OF STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The CLERK read a communication from the Governor, enclosing a special report of the State House Commissioners, giving a detailed statement of the bids made for stone to be used, and inviting the attention of the House to the reports of J. H. Wilson and Professor Worthen as to the quality of stone. Ordered that five hundred copies be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 4.

SENATE.

In the Senate very little of interest was done, although a number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was introduced to provide for the monthly publication of the bank statements.

A resolution was introduced and adopted directing inquiry as to the expediency of extending the time for the redemption of delinquent National bank taxes until after the decision of the questions at issue relative to the validity of the act of the last Legislature for the assessment and collection of such taxes, by the Supreme Court.

A few local bills were introduced, and some of like character passed.

ASSEMBLY.

A report was received from the Secretary of State, that, since June 8, 1867, $14,578.43 had been collected under the acts appointing a special agent to collect licenses from hawkers and peddlers.

Several petitions were presented, and a remonstrance against a change of system for county government.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Governor to communicate any proposition made by the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Company for the transfer of their franchises to this or any other state, or of inquiry as to the number of copies of the Revised Statutes and General Laws, since 1858, are on hand.

Bills were introduced to repeal Chapter 61, Laws of 1868, and revive subdivision 3, Section 1, Chapter 26, Revised Statutes, of descent of property; to amend the law reinstating the State University, so as to authorize new departments; fixing the number of days in a school month; to amend the law establishing the State Board of Immigration, so as to authorize the employment of an agent to correspond with foreign newspapers, and set forth the resources and advantages of Wisconsin, and an agent in Milwaukee and Chicago to look after immigrants, and induce their settlement in this State; to provide for the expense of private acts, by requiring payment therefor by parties interested, of from ten dollars to fifty dollars; to amend the statutes relative to highways and bridges; to provide for the printing and purchase of 500 copies of the Wisconsin Supreme Court reports, and a memorial to Congress for the improvement of the St. Croix River.

Bills were passed in relation to evidence in certain cases; providing forms of certificates of conviction in certain cases; relating to duties of registers of deeds.

There was an hour's discussion of a bill to change county government back to the old system of town supervisors, instead of Boards of Supervisors, which was advocated by Messrs. Dewey, Graves and Mason, and opposed by Messrs. Curtiss, Scotland and Hurlbut. The time and the Committee to which it was referred divided, and the course of voting was unusually checked.

The Assembly refused to indefinitely postpone the bill by a vote of 44 to 41, and then refused to order it to a third reading by a vote of 47 to 40. Subsequently a motion was made to reconsider the vote, which the Assembly refused to table by 38 to 40, and further consideration was then postponed till Wednesday.

A bill to revise the tax on dogs and make their owners pay damages for sheep killing, was indefinitely postponed.

A bill for the extension of suffrage to women was made the special order for Monday evening.

Both houses have a session this evening.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.

SENATE.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the joint resolution to appropriate $10,000 for [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. The report was concurred in—yeas 31; nays 13.

[illegible]

CRIME.

New York Criminal Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—John Dobbs, one of the parties who robbed Cambreling & Pine, January 1, of $120,000 in bonds and securities, has been arrested and surrendered with $30,000 of the spoils. His confederate, Charles Dooly, is yet at large with the balance of the property.

Thomas O'Callaghan, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue of the Ninth District, and John P. Ulrich, distiller, have been arrested and held in $10,000 bail for trial, on the charge of revenue frauds.

Edward Boyle, alias Francis, was before Recorder Hackett to-day, for sentence, having pleaded guilty of felonious assault and battery. Assistant District Attorney Hutchins said it had been stated in the newspapers that the prisoner was wanted in Michigan for the murder of the Sheriff of Kalamazoo County. Capital punishment has been abolished in Michigan, and therefore, in point of conviction there, he could only be sent to the State's Prison for life; but as sentence could be pronounced on three pleas for a very long term, it would be better for the Court to make the punishment quick and severe as a warning to those desperate men who are infesting the city, a large class of them coming from other cities to pursue their lawless avocation. He moved, therefore, that the judgment of the law be pronounced on the prisoner. The prisoner was sentenced forty years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Several burglars were sentenced in the courts to-day to terms of imprisonment, varying from ten and a half to twenty years.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Police shows there were 68,451 arrests made during the past year, of which 21,666 were of females. Of these arrests 75 were for murder. There are, at present at the Tombs, twelve murderers, two of whom are women. Most of these prisoners were arrested during the past month.

It is stated that additional facts have been obtained clearly establishing that Maher, now under arrest, was the murderer of Rogers. Among them it will be established that the coat given Maher was worn by the accused on the morning of the perpetration of the stabbing.

Murderer Executed.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Lewis Davis was hanged at 12:30 p. m. to-day, in the Cuyahoga County Jail, for the murder of D. P. Stanser, of Independence, last September.

MADISON.

The Snow Storm and its Effect Upon the Railroads—The Next State Fair Located.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 4.

The weather is quite cold to-day. Mercury at zero this morning. At sundown it is very bright and pleasant, however. There were no trains from Milwaukee last night, but the railroads are all right to-night.

The State Agricultural Society has decided to hold its next fair here the last week in September, and the Executive Committee has arranged an unusually attractive and liberal premium list.

CUBA.

Little News Regarding the Revolution—The Havana Journals Barren of Military Intelligence.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—For several days a rumor has been current that the revolutionary Generals Cespedes and Aguilera have surrendered to Count Valmaseda, but the report proves untrue. No news has been received from the Eastern Department.

The journals of Havana have refrained for the past week from publishing news from the seat of war, and it appears as if there was a tacit understanding not to inform the people of the situation of affairs.

The Diario of to-day says General Augustine Arango, of the Revolutionary forces, has been assassinated by his companions.

VIRGINIA.

A New Political Movement—Revenue Collections in the Richmond District.

RICHMOND, Feb. 4.—A meeting of native Virginians was held in Nottoway County, which included farmers and professional men. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the new movement, and declaring further resistance to the Reconstruction acts, and resolving the meeting into a political organization, with the name of the Republican party. This is the first movement of this kind in the State.

Revenue collections in this district, for January, were $236,000, being four times greater than the collections for the same month in 1868.

NEW JERSEY.

State Revenue from Life Insurance Companies—Proposed Monuments to Kearney and Stockton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day to tax the life insurance companies one-half of one per cent on their premiums, and thus create a new source of revenue.

The committee on procuring a bronze statue for General Kearney and a marble one for Richard Stockton, reported they would cost $12,000, and that but $10,000 had as yet been appropriated.

CANADA.

Casualty in Montreal—Fall of a Roof Under Weight of Snow.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—While a concert and ball, at St. Patrick's Hall, was in progress, last night, 3,000 persons being present, a cry was raised that the roof was giving way. All rushed to the street; but while the last were getting out, the roof fell with a crash. Several persons were injured, but it is hoped none was killed.

The snow storm continues with great fury. Travel is stopped.

BUFFALO.

Exciting Skating Match Between Two Ladies.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—A skating match for $50 between Miss Godbout, of New Brunswick, and Miss Dean, of Chicago, took place last evening. Four thousand people were present. After an exciting contest, the match was won by Miss Dean, the score standing 54 to 51. Miss Godbout has challenged Miss Dean to skate another match for the same amount on Saturday evening.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilians to Establish a Provisional Government in Paraguay.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Late South American advices say it is reported that a Brazilian force has gone to Asuncion, to establish a Provisional Government.

Dry Goods Failure in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A large dry goods clothing house has failed. Liabilities said to be $500,000, $70,000 of which are due one house in this city.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cotton [illegible] higher; middling, 29c; sales, 13,250 bales; receipts, 1,349 bales; exports, 4,888 bales.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4.—Crude petroleum market extremely quiet; [illegible]

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—A delegation of prominent ladies of St. Louis arrived at Jefferson City, yesterday, with a petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Missouri, asking the Legislature to provide for the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to strike the word "male" from that instrument. The petition will be presented this afternoon, at which time addresses will be made by some of the ladies on the subject of female suffrage.

The House passed a bill which provides that any joint stock company or association from another State, transacting business in this State, may sue or be sued in the courts of this State.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The delegates of the Woman Suffrage Association were received by the Legislature in joint session this afternoon, and treated with marked respect. John E. Hendrick, Speaker of the House, presided. [illegible] Mrs. John S. Phelps made a few remarks, and gave in outline the reasons why woman demands the ballot, but the principal speech of the occasion was made by Miss Phoebe W. Couzens, of St. Louis, who delivered a long, elaborate and eloquent address, going over nearly the whole ground involved in the question, and making many strong points. She was listened to with attention and frequently applauded.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—In the Senate the bill authorizing Messrs. Brown, Parrott and Alexander H. Stephens to proceed to Washington and represent the true state of affairs to Congress and ascertain what solution of the unfortunate difficulties can be had which will be satisfactory to Congress and compatible with their duties as sworn Senators and Representatives, was withdrawn.

The House refused to refer the eligibility of negroes to the Judiciary Committee.

The question whether any additional legislation is necessary to bring the question of negro eligibility before the Supreme Court now in session, was lost.

OHIO.

Opening of the New Opera House at Springfield—Fatal Stabbing Affray.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 4.—Black's new Opera House has just been completed, and was opened to the public to-night. The occasion was a complimentary testimonial to Mr. Black, and consisted of an opening address, with music, dramatic readings and tableaux by amateurs among [illegible]

A fatal stabbing affair occurred at Urbana last night. A man named [illegible] stabbed the citizen in the chest, left side and arm [illegible]

[illegible]

The Revolution.

THE REVOLUTION

Advertised so extensively through all the City papers of late, has no connection whatever with any

SHOP ON CLARK-ST.

Look Out FOR THE GENUINE REVOLUTION!

To Commence Feb. 10th, AT 73 LAKE-ST.

Banking.

W. P. VAN DEURSEN, Chicago. SWAN & PAYSON, New York.

W. P. VAN DEURSEN & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 19 EXCHANGE-PLACE, OPPOSITE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO,

Buy and sell STOCKS and GOLD on margins, at New York Rates of Commission. Sell GOLD DRAFTS on New York. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold. LOCAL SECURITIES bought and sold on Commission only.

Refer by permission to THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, New York. [illegible] THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago. CLINTON BRIGGS, Esq., Chicago. JOHN V. FARWELL, Chicago. CHARLES B. FARWELL, Esq., Chicago. CHARLES G. HUBBARD & CO., Chicago.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

Hats.

HATS. SPRING FASHIONS.

Gents' Dress Hats of superior quality on hand and manufactured to order. Perfect Fits guaranteed to the most difficult head. Just received, a large line of Gents' Business Hats, Spring Fashions.

BISHOP & BARNES, Hatters, 115 Lake-st.

Rectifying Coal.

RECTIFYING COAL, FOR SALE BY EDWARDS & CROSBY, Distillers of Domestic Spirits and Whiskies, 13 AND 15 RIVER-ST.

Furs.

STRYKER & BARNES, FUR Manufacturers, Corner Washington and Clark.

Trusses, &c.

THERE IS ONE THING Conceded by all ladies who have used them that there is nothing that gives such complete ease and support as Dr. S. N. Marsh's Utero ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

They are light, easily regulated, and always give satisfaction. These, and other Supporters, Abdominal Belts, Elastic Stockings, &c., are fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Offices of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 11 Washington-st., adjoining Crosby's Opera House, Chicago. A competent female to wait upon ladies.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC. A special convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER this (FRIDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on M. M. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK SPLENDID ICE. SATURDAY NIGHT, Grand Masquerade. First appearance of Yankee Robinson's Trained Elephant, ROMEO.

WEST SIDE RINK. EXCELLENT ICE.

Financial.

$15,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, on city property. MORSY & MANVILLE, Real Estate Brokers, 15 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS Improved City Property. Address W B, P. O. Drawer 6049.

Real Estate for Sale.

A GREAT BARGAIN! One 16-Acre lot on Halsted-st. $300 Per Acre—Cash. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark-st.

General Notices.

ATTENTION. BATTERY A, C. L. A. You are hereby ordered to appear at the Armory FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 7½ o'clock p. m. [illegible] E. P. TOBEY.

CLOVERINE

Removal.

Notice of Removal. A. LEBENSTEIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF EARTHENWARE, Can be found for the present at 188 Randolph-st.; Nearly opposite their old store, and are prepared to fill orders for all Goods in their line promptly as usual.

For Sale.

Book, Stationery and News Store FOR SALE. With or without the building, in one of the pleasantest railroad towns in the State. [illegible] Inquire of J. N. WALSH, Western News Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE. THE AMERICAN HOTEL. [illegible] W. A. McCOY, Trustee.

Stoneware, &c.

NEW FIRM. J. D. Johnson having this day associated with him G. S. Abbey, under the name of JOHNSON & ABBEY, will continue the business at [illegible] [illegible]

Pickles.

PICKLES.

Lumber.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

We have for sale at our yard in the "NEW LUMBER DISTRICT,"

1,000,000 feet of Fencing, 12, 14 and 16 feet.
600,000 feet of Common Boards, 14 to 20 feet.
300,000 feet Stock Boards, 12 to 18 feet.
1,500,000 feet Scantling and Joist, 12 to 24 feet.
300,000 feet Timber, 6x6, 6x8 and 8x8, 12 to 32 feet.
125,000 Flat Pickets.
600,000 pieces Lath.
Also 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 2-inch Plank, Flooring Siding, &c.,

Which we offer to City and Country Dealers at Market Rates.

OFFICE---242 South Water-st., "LUMBER EXCHANGE." LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER!

We beg leave to invite the attention of those who desire to purchase dry Lumber at reasonable prices to our well-assorted stock, consisting of 1-inch, 1¼, 1½ and 2-inch first, second and third clear. Also, flooring, siding, fencing, common boards, scantling, joist, timber, shingles, lath, &c. Please write to us for any information you may desire in our line. Address CURTIS & NELSON, 38 North Canal-st., Chicago.

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP. I have this day associated with me in the business of retailing Coal and Wood, at all points in Chicago, THOMAS A. LEMMON and JASPER JOHNSON, under the firm name of "E. D. TAYLOR & CO." Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869. E. D. TAYLOR.

CARD. E. D. TAYLOR & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal and Wood, CHICAGO, ILL. The celebrated "LA SALLE" COAL delivered to all parts of the city. Office and Yard, 350 South Wells-st. Corner of Harrison. P. O. Box 1590.

To Rent.

TO RENT. STORES 167 & 169 Lake-st., 40x180 FEET.

The above well-known premises will be divided and leased, separately or as one Store, as may be desired. A five years' lease may be secured at a fair valuation. For terms, &c., address ROSS & GOSSAGE.

DOCK TO RENT ON SOUTH BRANCH, Suitable for Lumber, Coal or Wood. Track to dock and in good order. For particulars address DOCK, Tribune office.

TO RENT. The First and Second Lofts of Store 74 and 76 Lake-st. E. G. L. FAXON & CO.

Wanted.

NOTICE TO HOTEL KEEPERS. WANTED, By a young married man from the East, a situation as clerk, bookkeeper, or any place of trust in a hotel. [illegible] HOTEL CLERK, Tribune office.

WANTED. A thorough, experienced buyer or salesman in the Grain, Flour and Provision trade, is now open for an engagement. Is both well and favorably known on 'Change. Address B B, Tribune office.

WANTED. One Agent for this city, and others for the State, to sell a rapidly selling article [illegible] Room 9.

WANTED. $10 will be given to a party whose influence will secure a position as travelling salesman [illegible] W. M., Room 3, 154 West Madison-st.

NOTICE. Store Men and Real Estate Agents. WANTED—To buy an established Store Stand and fixtures, or to lease a Store suitable for that business, in a good locality. Address, stating terms, S. MAYELL, Stuyvesant, Columbia County, N. Y.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS 168 Washington-St., CHICAGO, Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD. HEN. W. UNDERWOOD. THOMAS BURTON.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO., Commission Merchants. We give especial attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held or shipped on margins. 168 Washington-st, Chicago.

Dissolution Notices.

NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of TURNER, WILSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. B. and J. S. Turner only are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation. EDWARD B. TURNER, [illegible], J. SPENCER TURNER.

The subscribers have this day associated themselves under the firm name of E. B. & J. S. TURNER as successors to the business heretofore conducted by Turner, Wilson & Co., at 21 Lumber-st. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869. EDWARD B. TURNER, J. SPENCER TURNER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. By the death of Mr. Wm. H. Adams, the firm of W. B. Keen & Co. was dissolved on the 26th day of November, 1868. W. B. Keen will pay all debts of the late firm.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP. W. B. Keen and D. B. Cooke have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. B. KEEN & COOKE, for the purpose of transacting a general Book, Stationery and Publishing business, in the new double store 113 and 115 State-st. Chicago, February 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The firm of Weeks and Sinkerson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. F. Weeks will [illegible] Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP. Chas. F. Weeks and Chas. M. Sampson have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Stationery and Blank Book manufacturing business at No. 15 Washington-st. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] LOMBARD & CO. [illegible] Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Jr.

Velocipedes.

VELOCIPEDES. The best assortment in the city, at the COAN & TEN BROEKE CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO.'S, 41 Randolph-st. Prices $75 to $125.

Machinery.

THE GARD IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE.

Trees and Vines.

EVERGREENS! [illegible] D. F. HOLMAN & CO., 13 Madison-st. [illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. We have about twenty-five miles of grading to let on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, west of Afton, Iowa. [illegible] Ottumwa, Iowa, Dec. 29, 1868.

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until [illegible] [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

THE Chicago Tribune THE LEADING PAPER OF THE WEST

Is unhesitatingly offered to the people as the BEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES And Unequalled as an Advertising Medium, Defying competition with any of the newspapers published East or West.

It receives by telegraph all the intelligence, whether POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL or SOCIAL, that is worth having, or that is published in any Eastern newspaper; and the news, moreover, is laid before its readers

TWO DAYS EARLIER Than it can reach them in a New York or Eastern paper.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Is peculiarly Western in its character, which is what Western people want, and is what no Eastern paper can be. It is devoted to The Interests of Chicago and the Northwest.

Using its best efforts to bring the resources and advantages of the city, and the country tributary to it, to the notice of the world and of its own people.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT Is unrivalled. In the campaign just ended, it has been in the forefront of the hosts which [illegible] Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President of the United States. It was the first journal in the West to combat and denounce the plans of paying the national bonds in irredeemable greenbacks—a policy more fatal to the integrity and prosperity of the Union than all the armies marshalled under Jefferson Davis.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE TRIBUNE maintains a larger corps of correspondents than any other journal west of New York, and it challenges comparison as to the character and quality of the original matter in its columns with any other journal in the Union. It employs first-class writers and telegraph reporters at all points where important news is transpiring.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT Will be found carefully prepared reviews and notices of important publications, together with Tales, Sketches, Stories and interesting Literary Miscellany.

MARKET REPORTS. The Market Reports of THE TRIBUNE are carefully prepared by an able corps of editors and reporters, and are brought down to the latest hour before going to press. The Reports embrace every commercial centre of Europe and the United States which can have any influence upon Western produce, trade or industry.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT THE TRIBUNE gives the latest and most approved method of cultivation and all the scientific researches and practical experiments whose results are of value to an agricultural, horticultural and stock breeding community.

In two respects, then, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is, in the very nature of things, the superior of any Eastern paper, as it is devoted to Western interests and reaches its readers with, at least,

Two Days' Later News.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is peculiarly The People's Paper.

It advocates the cause of the people, as opposed to monopolies, "rings," and swindling combinations of all kinds. [illegible]

OUR CIRCULATION Is already larger than that of any other Weekly Western Newspaper; and we are confident that it will be permanently increased by all those who understand his own interest, and that [illegible]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

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The Daily Edition, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, per year, single copy... $12.00
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TRI-WEEKLY.
The Tri-Weekly Edition, single copy 1 year... 6.00
Club of five copies, one year... 27.50
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Weekly Tribune, per year, single copy... 2.00
Club of four, per year... 7.00
Club of ten, per year... 15.00
Club of twenty (and one to club getter)... 30.00

Ten per cent allowed to Postmasters.

Money by draft, express, money order, or in registered letter may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for a Specimen Copy.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Parts of a year at same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission.

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THE CANAL AND RIVER BILL.

Members of the Legislature assume that they fail in their duty to their constituents if they vote to expend a dollar for State purposes in one county, without having another dollar expended at the same time in their own district. The disreputable system of log-rolling, or bargaining and selling, is the result. Money is not appropriated with reference to its object, but with reference to how many votes can be purchased thereby for some [illegible] scheme. The legislation of two years ago, whereby the State was involved in a measure for the expenditure of ten or twelve millions of dollars for a new State House, is the direct result of such a system. The managers of the job having obtained their money by an offer to give other millions for a Penitentiary in the southern part of the State, and one or two other jobs, left the managers of the Southern Penitentiary empty-handed upon a quibble as to the precise time when the Commissioners were to be confirmed.

The State does need an additional Penitentiary, but it does not need a new State House; yet the smaller job, which had some merit, was used to carry through the other, which had none.

The State of Illinois owns a canal which, before the Legislature shall meet again, will be free of all liens to the bondholders, and the revenue from which will belong to the State. The Illinois River is as essentially a part of that canal as the South Branch of Chicago River. By means of the latter it communicates with the lakes, and by the means of the former it is extended to the Mississippi River. Anything which prevents a continuous navigation of the Illinois River to and from the terminus of the canal is as direct an obstruction to the legitimate business of the latter as it it were an obstruction at Lockport or Joliet. During a large portion of the season of navigation the connection between the river and the canal is broken by low water, and the canal is rendered useless except for traffic between Chicago and LaSalle. There is a bill before the Legislature making an appropriation for the construction of certain dams in the Illinois River in order to secure a supply of water during the whole season of navigation sufficient to permit the uninterrupted movement of boats on the river to and from the southern terminus of the canal. The original intention of the canal was to furnish a cheap mode of transportation between the Mississippi River and the lakes; for this purpose the canal was built to LaSalle, the river thence completing the connection; but since then the supply of water in the river has failed, necessitating the extension of the canal further south, or the improvement of the river by artificial aids to navigation. The revenues from the canal and from the Illinois Central Railway will, in a very few years, unless we engage in other costly undertakings like the new State House, pay all the ordinary expenses of the State, and enable the Legislature to abate the entire land tax now collected. But to do this the canal must be kept in repair, and these dams in the Illinois River are as essential to its business as the locks at Lockport or the viaduct at LaSalle. To expect revenue from the canal, and leave it without water, or leave it without the means of being reached by boats, is as reasonable as to expect a railway to do business without rails.

The canal will, as we have said, in a short time be the property of the State. It has never cost the State of Illinois a dollar. It has been constructed and kept in order out of its own earnings. It has paid its own debt and the interest thereon; has made good all the losses occasioned by the fraud and dishonesty of State agents, and has paid to the State, in addition, over one million dollars. It promises hereafter to pay a large annual revenue to the State, and yet the Legislature obstinately refuses to advance the money necessary to keep up its communications. Will gentlemen who voted for the new State House, and who vote now to go on with that job, tell their constituents that the entire amount of money required for that building will have to be raised by direct taxation? And will they also explain to their constituents why they refused to vote money enough to keep up the navigable communication between the canal and the river, when by so doing they could perpetuate an annual revenue equal to the tax now collected on all the land in the State? What is the spirit which animates the Legislature? Because the new Penitentiary and the new State House jobs were united two years ago, and the managers of the one have cheated the other, the aggrieved party seeks to punish the entire people of the State by a peremptory refusal to vote a dollar for the canal. One-sixth of the money proposed to be expended on the new State House, if expended on the Illinois River, would give the State a canal revenue equal to one-half the present taxes; in time it will not only refund the expenditure, but will furnish the means to build half a dozen penitentiaries, in as many parts of the State. This river improvement is in fact a revenue measure; it will obviate other and direct taxation; and yet, unless certain sections of the State can get seven or eight times the amount of money needed for this work, to be expended on jobs unnecessary and unproductive, the majority of the Legislature will absolutely reject it. It is thus that great public benefits are made subordinate to the unworthy jealousy and selfishness of local and sectional interests.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

Why is England to-day lord of the Canadas, of Ireland, Scotland, India, Australia, Jamaica, Gibraltar, &c., &c.? Why does the sun never set on her domain? Because her coal, aided by protective legislation, has given her a muscle power equal to the manual labor of 1,000,000,000 of men, or that of the entire population of the globe. Great Britain is like a man aided by a steam engine, working against a man unaided. Coal is heat, heat is power, power is manufactures, manufactures are wealth, wealth is empire. [illegible] — *New York Tribune.*

A sufficient answer to this string of questions is, that it cannot be for want of what the New York *Tribune* calls "protection," for we are the best "protected" people on earth. We pay three prices for our salt; two prices for our iron and machinery in all their forms; two to three prices for all our textile fabrics; a price and a half for our coal and lumber and firewood. The cost of transportation, by reason of our "protection," is nearly doubled on the farmer's products and the merchandise exchanged therefor. It costs two prices to build vessels to navigate our lakes, rivers and canals, and nearly two prices to build houses, barns, fences, stores, shops and factories. House rent is doubled on our artisans and laborers, in consequence of the cost of constructing dwellings.

We have enjoyed this "protection" for about eight or nine years, and once in every eight or nine months there have been additions made to it, and we are [illegible] with more "protection" from the bills of Chandler, Moorhead, Kelley, McCarthy, Morrill & Co. [illegible] *Tribune* describes the [illegible] been nearly ten years, and these are its fruits as testified to by the special champion of "protection" by the method of levying enormous taxes on the products and earnings of the consumers of imported goods, to pay the duties thereon.

The New York *Tribune* recommends to the farmers of Illinois who have been "protected" into becoming "shepherds and herdsmen" to abandon farming, and direct all their energies and capital to digging coal pits and building cotton factories over them, and then with this "coal, aided by protective legislation," make their everlasting fortunes. We submit the proposition to their careful and prayerful consideration. It is very clear that if Congress goes on "protecting" them much more, they will be obliged to abandon even grazing, sheep-tending and herding; although it is not usual for people in a new prairie country to give up farming before one-third of a State has even produced a crop, and convert themselves into coal diggers and cotton factory operatives.

HOW TO ELECT PRESIDENTS.

The Associated Press despatches from Washington contain this item:

"Bill introduced by Mr. Spalding, of Ohio—An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the mode of choosing Electors for President and Vice President, and for Representatives in Congress. It proposes the creation of electoral districts by Congress in each State, and such districts to choose an Elector for President and Vice President."

We infer from this brief description that the bill proposes to divide the States into as many electoral districts as each State is entitled to Electors. For example, Illinois casts sixteen votes in the Electoral College; hence Illinois would be divided into sixteen districts, each one electing one Elector. This is the same scheme proposed by the acting President in his special message to Congress last summer, except that Spalding's plan provides for making the districts by Congress, whereas Johnson's plan devolved that duty on the State Legislatures. In this respect, Johnson's plan is the best.

The defects in the present system are four-fold: First. A plurality of votes in a State secures all the Electors. Second. It is optional with the Legislature of a State whether to let the people vote for the Electors or to choose them by the vote of the Legislature. Third. There are no means provided for purging the returns of frauds, no matter how glaring and villainous they may be. Fourth. In the event that no candidate receives a majority of all the electoral votes, the election goes to the House of Representatives, where each State counts *one vote*, and, if a delegation is equally divided, the State would count as a blank, and the largest State counts no more than the smallest. Nevada would offset New York; Nebraska would balance Pennsylvania, and Delaware neutralize Ohio, while the Illinois members may happen to be evenly divided between parties, and, in that case, count nothing, notwithstanding Florida or Rhode Island counts one. All this is radically wrong. The whole system for electing President and Vice President should be reformed and made to conform to the principles of equal rights and republicanism, and it can only be done by a constitutional amendment.

Without going into the subject very fully, we would propose a much simpler and better plan for choosing electors than that provided in Spalding's bill. In the first place, let the candidate who receives the largest number of electoral votes be declared elected, or, if that is not deemed satisfactory, and the decision goes to Congress, then let the Senate and House meet in joint convention for election of President and Vice President, and continue voting *viva voce* until one candidate has a majority, which can be secured by dropping the lowest after, say, every second or third vote. In the next place, let each Congressional District elect one Elector and the State at large two. This does away with all the trouble, expense and partisan cheating that would occur in creating electoral districts. Let the duty of forming the Congressional Districts continue with the State Legislatures, and to be performed at their first session after taking the decennial census and the announcement of the Congressional ratios. By this means the Electoral and Congressional districts would always be identical, and there would be no disturbance of the election precincts. Thus, Illinois would, last fall, have chosen Grant and Colfax Electors in nine districts, and three for the State at large, two for Senators and one for the fourteenth Congressman, not apportioned, making twelve votes for Grant and Colfax against four votes of districts carried for Seymour and Blair. On the other hand, the State of New York, which cast thirty-three votes for Seymour, if each district had elected its own Elector, would have given Grant eighteen votes, against fifteen for Seymour—thirteen by districts and two by the State at large.

Suppose the late Presidential election had been conducted on the plan here proposed, the result would have been as follows:

Grant carried Congressional Districts	148
Grant carried twenty six States	52
Grant Electors	200
Seymour carried Congressional Districts	78
Seymour carried eight States	16
Seymour Electors	94
Grant's majority	106

As the election was conducted, all the Electors of twenty-six States voted for Grant, and all the Electors of eight States voted for Seymour. The former cast 214 votes for Grant, and the latter eighty for Seymour, which shows that by the district plan the minority party would have given their candidate fourteen more electoral votes and the majority party fourteen fewer votes.

Let us examine how this rule would have worked at previous Presidential elections. In 1864

Lincoln carried Congressional Districts	144
Lincoln carried twenty-two States	44
Total for Lincoln	188
McClellan carried Congressional Districts	40
McClellan carried three States	6
Total for McClellan	46
Majority for Lincoln	142

But by the other mode of voting by States and not by districts the twenty-two States which voted for Lincoln gave him 213 Electors, and the three States which voted for McClellan gave him only twenty-one Electors, which bear no fair proportion to the strength of the McClellan party at the time.

Let us next take the election of 1860, when all the States voted, and we have this result:

Lincoln carried Congressional Districts	112
Lincoln carried seventeen States	34
Total for Lincoln	146
Breckinridge and Douglas carried Congressional Districts	99
Breckinridge and Douglas carried thirteen States	26
Total for Breckinridge and Douglas	125
Bell carried Congressional Districts	26
Bell carried three States	6
Total for Bell	32

Thus, while the Lincoln Electors are not a majority of the whole, they exceed the number cast for both Douglas and Breckinridge.

We also find, by a careful computation, that if all the Democratic votes cast for both Douglas and Breckinridge had been concentrated on Douglas the result would have been as follows:

Republican Congressional Districts	105
Republican—fifteen States	30
Total Electors	135
Democratic Congressional Districts	115
Democratic—eighteen States	36
Total Electors	151
Bell—Congressional Districts	9
Bell—States	

The united Democratic vote exceeded that cast for Lincoln, and had it been concentrated on Douglas would have made him President under the proposed district system.

In voting by States, Lincoln received 180 electoral votes, Breckinridge received 72, Bell 39, and Douglas 12 votes.

It will be seen from this review that the popular voice would be far more justly and truly expressed by the district electoral system than by the present method of giving all the Electors of a State to the candidate who receives a plurality of the popular vote cast therein.

We have gone back to 1832, and find that all the Presidents who were elected would still have been elected under the district system. The closest instance was that of Taylor and Cass: each received the electoral vote of fifteen States, but the heavy votes of New York and Pennsylvania turned the scale in Taylor's favor, giving him 163 Electors, against 127 for Cass. Still on the district system [illegible] been elected by about ten electoral votes of a majority.

To elect a President by the popular vote system demolishes State lines rather farther than the people are prepared to go. For example, the majority of the people of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana may all vote for the same candidate—States representing one-third of the whole Electoral College—and yet the aggregate popular majority may be so small that the vote of Delaware would neutralize them. On the other hand, it is claimed to be unfair to let a handful of a majority secure all the electors, and the powerful minority none. The plan of letting each Congressional District select one Elector and the State at large two seems to be the golden mean between these extremes, preserving the rights of minorities, and yet preventing a State like Massachusetts or Kentucky from exercising an undue voice and influence over the other States whose parties more evenly balance each other. If there were no such thing as State Governments, then, perhaps, the direct popular vote system might be adopted with comparative safety.

THE SHADOW OF THINGS TO COME.

It will, of course, surprise nobody to hear that the opening of a thousand miles of railroad, westward, has already had a sensible influence upon the business of Chicago. Nor could it, indeed, be otherwise; for, imperfect as the running arrangements of the Pacific Road necessarily are, at the start, in an enterprise of such magnitude, a large population, nevertheless, eagerly awaits the completion of every new mile and its opening for the public accommodation. And that this is but an earnest of what is to follow nobody doubts. When the connection between San Francisco and Chicago is unbroken, and the whole vast region through which it runs, with its scattered but large population, shall be brought into easy and rapid communication with the East, an impulse will be given to overland commerce and a revolution be made in that already existing which will surprise everybody and exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. Six months ago we hinted to the merchants of this city that the business of Utah alone was worth looking after, and that, if they permitted it to escape them, others more enterprising, in rival cities, would be sure to secure the larger share of it. Hitherto the trader of the far West, on reaching the region of railroads, after a long and tedious journey of weeks across the plains, found it rather a relaxation than otherwise to take a pleasant ride by rail of a thousand miles to the seaboard, to purchase there his six or twelve months' stock of goods. And the loss of time to him, or the delay in the transhipment of freight, was trifling when the trip was made but once or twice a year, as his goods, at any rate, must necessarily be several months in reaching their destination. But the case is widely different now, when the merchant from Utah, for instance, must double the expense of his journey, and double the time of his absence from home, in half a dozen trips a year, if he goes on to New York instead of stopping at Chicago, and at the same time must about double the cost of his freight if he buys in the former city instead of the latter. Quick and cheap transportation renders it possible for the trader to renew his stock of goods much oftener than formerly, and does away with the necessity of the large capital required when a twelve months' supply had to be provided and conveyed at great expense and by a prolonged journey across the plains; and this induces competition and the necessity, on the part of the trader, of seeking the market nearest at hand. It only needs that these Western merchants shall learn that Chicago is as good a purchasing market as any seaboard city, for their trade to centre here. That our own merchants have become persuaded of this is clearly evident. Many, instigated thereto, no doubt, by the hint we gave them last summer, have since sent their agents to Utah, to Montana, and other more remote regions, to make arrangements for future trade. "I would not," said one of them, who lately returned from such a trip, "take $10,000 a year for that journey." On the other hand, the Utah and other Western merchants, who hitherto, for the reasons we have given, never thought of stopping short of New York, in their occasional visits eastward, have discovered that a week or ten days' trip has its advantages over one of two or three weeks, in time and money, and that it makes the difference of success or the want of it in an active competition, when the real end in view—a good market for buying—is equally attainable. Facts attest this. We learn from a gentleman engaged in the forwarding business at "the end of the track" that there has been sent to the Salt Lake merchants, during the last six months, two hundred tons of merchandise per month, and that one firm alone has paid not less than $150,000 per month, for advances on freight. And the largest proportion of this merchandise was from Chicago.

It is not easy, generally, to turn the stream of commerce from its accustomed channel, but when once it gets a good head on in a new direction it is apt to go, like other streams, with a rush, and carry all before it. Whatever we may think of a multiplicity of wives, a multiplicity of dollars is a good thing to have about the house, and the one would seem rather to involve the necessity of the other. At any rate the Mormons are a thrifty race, as indeed a community must needs be where there is no limit to the number of a man's families, and where so many avail themselves of that privilege. The trade of a people so thriving and industrious, and who, whatever liberties they may allow themselves on other subjects, are said to be as scrupulous in money matters as if they made no pretensions to being Saints, is certainly worth having, and it will be the fault of the Chicago people if they do not get the whole of it.

THE COMBINED SCHEME.

The railroad lobby at Washington have succeeded in getting a Senate committee to agree to recommend a bill which grants alternate sections of public lands, twenty miles wide, to various Pacific railways, of an aggregate length of 4,200 miles. This grant of land is equal to 26,880,000 acres.

But the land is a mere bagatelle. Having been defeated in their efforts to get a subsidy of money, these men have induced the committee to guarantee the interest on the companies' bonds to the amount of $30,000 per mile. The bonds at this rate will amount to $126,000,000, the annual interest on which will be, at six per cent, $7,560,000. The bonds are to run forty years, making an aggregate of interest of $302,400,000, for the payment of which the United States are to bind themselves. But it should be remembered that what has been done once may be done again. The United States granted a subsidy to the Union Pacific Road, which was secured by a first mortgage; but, by a very quiet piece of legislation, the lien of the United States was made a second mortgage, and the company issued a first mortgage to other persons. So, if this bill passes, a year or two hence the company will be importuning Congress to release the first mortgage, or the roads must stop unfinished. It is true that this scheme gives the government a lien on the lands for the ultimate repayment of the interest, but the government now owns the land itself, and to take a mortgage on it is to put itself in the position of an endorser securing himself by a lien on his own homestead. We hope that Congress will put this new scheme under foot, and cut loose now and forever from all partnership in these land and subsidy jobs.

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1869.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded with the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. FERRISS moved to amend by reducing the income tax on the first $1,000 above $1,000, which was opposed by Mr. SCHENCK, who thought it better to let the law run as it was till it expired by its own limitation, at the end of the year 1869.

Mr. FERRISS. It will be renewed.

Mr. SCHENCK. It may, or it may not be. He believed the receipts from customs and internal taxes during the next fiscal year would exceed $400,000,000, leaving a handsome margin after the payment of all ordinary expenses and the interest on the public debt, to be used in the gradual extinguishment of the debt itself.

If the Senate refuse to pass the bill repealing the Office-Tenure act, Mr. Schenck's estimate of revenue during the next fiscal year is prodigiously exaggerated. Instead of $400,000,000 there will not be three-fourths of that amount received. The whole matter resolves itself into the simple question, whether or not General Grant shall be permitted to remove the dishonest, the inefficient, the indifferent and the good-for-nothing revenue officers who are stealing, or allowing others to steal, the public revenues.

General Grant must have the authority to turn out not only the officials who collect the revenue, but those who disburse it. He must have the right to discharge any revenue officer and appoint another, as often as he pleases, until he finds honest and efficient men. As things are now conducted, the revenue service of the government is in a deplorable condition, from top to bottom, with here and there an honest man sandwiched between thieves and rendered powerless for good. Senators who insist on putting the handcuffs and shackles, forged for Andrew Johnson, on the wrists and ankles of General Grant, assume a responsibility they will find too heavy to carry a great ways. On this question the *people* of all parties are against them, and only corrupt and thievish officials who desire to retain their betrayed trusts are for them.

But if the Tenure-of-Office act is repealed before the fourth of March and General Grant is left free to dismiss rogues and choose honest men to collect and handle the public revenues, General Schenck's statement will prove correct—that the income tax may be dispensed with after the present year. The people who are harassed by income tax inquisitions will feel deeply grateful to those Senators who vote to retain revenue thieves in office by opposing the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

Some time ago Alderman Rafferty presented a memorial to the Board of Aldermen, asking that the water rent charged the schools attached to the Church of the Holy Family be remitted, and the water supplied free. The proper committee reported adversely on the petition, and there was quite an animated debate in the Council on the subject on last Monday evening. We notice that the Democratic members sought to make some political capital by voting to grant the prayer of the petition, when, if they knew the law, they must have known that the Council had no such power. The constitution of the State provides, Article IX, Section 5:

"The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns, and villages, may be vested with the power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property—within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the General Assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations belonging to individuals shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law."

The church, school and other property which is exempt from taxation under general State law is all subject to taxation under municipal law for debts contracted by the city for special purposes. The public schools and all private schools, the various churches and asylums, have to pay all special assessments the same as all other property. The church and school property is all charged the regular water rate, because it is a special tax for a special object, and there is no way under the constitution to avoid that liability.

Falling under this same constitutional prohibition is the other scheme, also strenuously supported in the Council, of exempting a certain amount of personal property from taxation. This is forbidden by the same clause of the constitution which forbids an exemption of church and school property from special assessments.

The Woman Suffrage Conventions.

Our readers will find elsewhere in our columns a call for another Woman Suffrage Convention, to be held in Library Hall on the 11th and 12th inst. We have taken some pains to ascertain the causes which led to the calling of two conventions, at the same time, for the same purpose. The facts appear to be briefly these: A number of our leading citizens, independent of all organizations, called a meeting to arrange for a Woman Suffrage Convention, and at about the same time an organization known as the "Chicago Sorosis" made a movement for a like purpose. The arrangements of both parties were carried forward, neither knowing what the other was doing, with any definiteness, until a week ago. Influenced by the same desire to secure the attendance of Anna Dickinson, who is to lecture in Library Hall on the 12th, both parties, at different meetings, voted to hire Library Hall for their convention on the 11th and 12th. But while both voted to hire it, the committee whose call we publish to-day alone succeeded in hiring it. We fail to learn that their action in the case was inconsistent with fairness and honorable dealing. This brought about a collision between the committees. On the same day Mrs. Livermore was sent as a committee to the Chicago Sorosis, with a proposition for a consolidation of the two movements. She proposed that the Sorosis should appoint a committee of three, to unite with another committee of three from her side, that this joint committee of six should appoint a seventh member acceptable to each one of the six, and that this new committee should go forward and prepare for a united convention to be held on the 11th and 12th at Library Hall. The only condition of union which was imposed was that the discussions should be confined to the woman suffrage question, and that no outside issue should be brought into the convention.

It was found to be impossible to harmonize the two movements. The Chicago Sorosis would listen to no proposition for union that would not place the whole matter in their hands. As the preparations of both parties were nearly completed, there has seemed only one course open to both—to go forward and hold their respective conventions.

The call, published elsewhere, is signed by a large number of the most intelligent and reputable gentlemen and ladies of Chicago. We regret that there should have been any lack of harmony in the arrangement of the preliminaries. Probably there was not more disagreement than usually happens in the initiation of every public movement; and we desire to dispel, as far as possible, the impression created by the reports of those preliminary meetings that the participants behaved themselves in an unseemly manner. There was undoubtedly some heat and temper displayed, which, taken in connection with the novelty of the subject matter, furnished occasion to the reporters for some exaggerations and persiflage. Nevertheless, the movement is altogether respectable, and is in the hands of earnest and honest people. Next week we shall hear what they have to say.

Trade with Canada.

Senator Morrill, in a recent speech on the trade relations with Canada, reviewed the diplomatic relations of America with foreign countries, and affirmed that our history furnished but one actual reciprocity treaty accepted. There is no reason why we should grant to Canada, especially after her course during the rebellion, rights and privileges which we have been unwilling to confer upon other countries. It was the height of folly to make an exception in favor of British colonial subjects in the rule of treating foreign nations.

He furthermore argues that the fishery privileges, which it is claimed the Canadian treaty of 1854 conferred upon us, originally belonged to the States, and never should have been surrendered by us. Great Britain conceded by the provisional treaty of 1782, and reaffirmed word for word in the treaty of 1783, all the rights we demanded, and all that ever could be of practical utility. He continues:

"The rights we possessed to the fisheries in 1783 were permanent, inherent, and indestructible, and ought no more to have admitted question once acknowledged than our independence or our boundaries. We could not distinguish them, because they were of higher authority than mere compacts, and time could not efface them, because they were ever in use and never abandoned. In peace or war, like the title to our own soil, they were unconquerable.

"The treaty of 1818 was a weak surrender on our part of rights which peculiarly belong to us, and of other rights which belong to all other nations [illegible] when chooses to assert and exercise them. Not won by the blood and treasure of the present country, they belong to us by right of discovery and occupancy, and because while we were yet colonies our rights were fought for and our title confirmed by our own valor, [illegible] the French nor the British ought to be permitted to monopolize sea-fisheries."

Buffalo, last year, paid $58,576 for the drama.

Miss McDonald officiates as Postmistress of Spencer, Owen County, Ind.

Taunton, Mass., has 5,000 volumes in its free public library.

A Meriden (Conn.) bootblack has $4,000 deposited in the bank.

An ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh has been arrested for cleaning out houses without license.

Cincinnati soup house dispenses 1,000 bowls daily to the poor.

Ripe, luscious water melons are being plucked in Florida.

Last year 90 American ministers received the degree of D.D., from 80 colleges.

The King of Saxony has published a popular edition of his verse translation of "Dante."

Certain young ladies of Cincinnati are rapidly becoming skilful velocipedists.

A mushroom, weighing six pounds, was lately sent to the market of Toulouse, in France.

About $600,000 in gold are daily lost and won at cards, in private clubs, in Paris.

The subscriptions for the statue of Voltaire, to be erected at the extremity of the Rue de Rennes, in Paris, already amount to 35,000f.

Extra exertions are being made by the British Government to discover, obtain, and preserve old records of the ancient literature of India.

The Town Council of Oberlin, O., has been petitioned to prohibit billiard playing within the limits of the corporation.

A wolf hunt is being projected to Portage, Wis., [illegible] Winnebago [illegible] of the wolves that prowl all [illegible] in that vicinity.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Passage of Private Bills.

Power of County Courts to Grant Naturalization Papers.

Figures of Speech and Grammatical Liberties.

The Lobby Members.

The Du Page County Seat Question.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.

The time for trifling is over. There is to be no more coquetting with legislation. The people who pay two dollars per day, plus sundry allowances, to these model legislators, own their time and want them to employ it usefully, taking not their hands from the plow until all is done. Therefore the members of the General Assembly have for two days been in a state of busy idleness, which means passing private bills. The number of these is not as great as it was at the same time last session, but about the same amount of ground is covered. There are bills to incorporate railroads, banks, insurance companies, manufactories, mining organizations, hotels, hospitals, religious and benevolent associations and private theatricals, to change unpleasant names and to make some one the heir-at-law of some one else. Speaking of unpleasant names, reminds me that the most interesting part of the immense report of the Trustees of the Horticultural University is the list of names of the students, in which figure Thomas Benton Columbia and John Jacob Pancake, who comes from the town of Mahomet. It has been decided in the House that no acts for the changing of names shall be adopted, and that all these dissatisfied men and women must either remain as they are, or go before the Circuit Court and be born anew.

These bills which have been passed upon, and which number about two hundred, are of no earthly consequence to the State at large, and might very well have been let alone until the passage, if it does pass, of the General Incorporation law which has been introduced in the Senate, and many of the objects which it is sought to attain by them can be secured under the incorporation laws now in force. Yet it is plainly impossible for these members to resist the pressure brought to bear upon them by their constituents. They are opposed to the introduction of these bills, but they cannot practice what they preach, and they are unable to say "No" to half a dozen people who want something done. It is not creditable.

About the only thing done yesterday was to put a *quietus* on the claim of Mr. Jonathan Merriam to represent Tazewell County, and to confirm the title of Democratic Mr. Saltonstall to the seat. As was expected, the Democrats, with one exception, voted solidly for their man, and about a third of the Republicans followed them. Had there been more of the Democracy in the House it is very doubtful whether things would have turned out as they have, but the majority was so great that it was an admirable opportunity for impartial justice. The great question at issue was the power of the County Courts to give naturalization papers. It was known that they have for some time been in the habit of issuing them, and some members took the ground that, although this practice might be illegal, yet it would not do for the Legislature to decide so, because it would work much injury, and greatly tend to unsettle matters. They claimed that many thousand persons had voted on such papers, and that every person declared elected might be unseated. It was further asserted that, if the House sat as a judicial body, and took cognizance of the fact that County Courts had wrongfully naturalized persons, it must use the best evidence to show that the twenty-two persons whose votes it was proposed to cast out, had really been naturalized by such a court, and that for that purpose the naturalization papers themselves should be produced. It has been decided, however, so far as the House is concerned, that such action on the part of courts is illegal, and it only remains to see whether the question will be raised again two years from now. Mr. Bailey was a strong supporter of Merriam's claims, and met with a defeat which has decidedly injured his prestige. The peculiarly dictatorial and assuming conduct of himself and Mr. Parker was nowise calculated to win votes, and their opinion that they were the only lawyers, the only common sense people, and the only judges of what was right and proper, met a most decided rebuke. This disposes of all the business which the Committee on Elections will have brought before it.

If one only had the time to spend and the patience to listen, he could gather from the speeches of these members many striking figures, much reckless use of grammar, and much pathos turned into bathos. Of course mispronunciations swarm. One member the other day, in denouncing a certain measure, took occasion to remark that it was the entering wedge of extravagance, which should be dragged out, and held up to public detestation. A little later, he got stranded in some amazing sentence, and stopped in the centre, abruptly remarking that he should vote no. Still another, when a bill to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges was under consideration, observed that it would be an excellent measure for Chicago, where whiskey was bad, and the course of true love seldom ran smooth. One Senator, when parting with the ex-Lieutenant Governor, says: "From the bottom of my heart I extend to you my hand;" and another, in speaking of a Chicago member, describes him as "an excellent man, and, without modesty, a very good lawyer." The compliment was given in all sincerity, but was received in a doubtful spirit. To see men say "I says" is a thing of such common occurrence that it now excites no surprise. The worst feature in the case is that such bad things are catching, and one finds himself involuntarily imitating the representatives of the people. There is a popular belief here that to speak ungrammatically is to reflect the sentiments of the people.

It would undoubtedly gratify the public to give the names of the authors of these things, but it is scarcely fair to give spirit of curiosity; and then, too, every one would rise and personally explain, as did Senator Munn yesterday in the Senate, taking as his theme an editorial in the *Times*, in which he was called a corrupt political knave. It is stated that a resolution will be introduced some time to-day by Senator McNulta, expelling the reporters of the offending paper from the Senate Chamber; but there certainly will be common sense men enough to vote down a proposition which, if it passes, will subject them to remarks more unpleasant than any they have yet heard or seen.

In the office of the hotel nothing is talked of but parks, and delegation after delegation is arriving here from Chicago to do all that can be done in the matter. We believe that the proprietors of the houses here have agents in Chicago, who strive to have all possible deputations sent to this city, to the end that they, the proprietors, may put more money in their purses. These park people cannot agree with one another or with any one in general. They all want to talk at once, and are very much in the way. At night they fill up the committee rooms, and, when the Assembly is in session, visit the foundations of the State House. Emory Storrs is arguing the railroad bill before the Governor, with some hopes of inducing him to see its unconstitutionality; the agents of the gas companies are here to look after their interests, and the Legislature spends its time in passing bills to charter banks.

The bill introduced by Mr. Childs to confirm the title of the *de facto* county seat of DuPage, and the passage of which was to endear him so greatly to his fellow-citizens, will die in the Senate committee to whom it was referred. Mr. Childs was elected solely on this county seat issue, and will greatly disappoint his constituents if he allows himself to be defeated.

The House adjourned over yesterday afternoon, in order to accommodate the committees, the members of which protest that they are unable at night to find the time to properly examine the matters referred to them. Mr. Bailey declared that nothing more should be reported back from the Committee on Railroads, unless the House cut short on afternoon sessions, and his dreadful threat was effectual. I do not positively know, of course, but it seems to me that there is much nonsense talked about their being so terribly overworked. If some of these same members who complain would spend less time in making useless speeches, which convince nobody, and would pay a little less attention to private bills, they would find time to attend to the real, serious business of the session. A resolution offered by Mr. Childs that no private bills should be introduced after Saturday, was promptly voted down.

It is very much to be desired that something would happen here to enliven our dreary dulness. There is nothing, inside or outside of the State House, which is worthy of comment, or by thinking of or looking at which one can beguile the time. It is raining and is very dirty, and the fashionable amusement seems to be to stand at the street crossings and watch the ladies get splashed with mud, but that palls after a time. There is also a street crossing in course of construction, around which the curious gather, but there is nothing to distinguish it from crossings elsewhere, except that it is built much more slowly. Miss Kellogg is not coming, and the minstrels are a poor substitute, but to-night General John Cook will give a party which will doubtless be very pleasant. A week from to-day Lent commences, and these harmless gaieties will have to stop, since no member of the Legislature would think of dancing during that gloomy season of fasting, prayer, and continual legislation.

The New State House—Special Report of the Commissioners to the Governor.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2, 1869.

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois:

GOVERNOR: There being a seeming want of information in reference to the action of the Board of the State House Commissioners, in preparing the specifications and awarding the contracts for furnishing the stone [illegible] for the foundation [illegible] in order to supply that want, and to [illegible] the hand of the public the commissioners beg leave to submit to you the following statements, and ask their transmission to the General Assembly:

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners in November, 1867, it was determined to advertise for proposals for the stone for the foundation of the building [illegible]. The estimates of the quantity and sizes of the stone that would be required. Before entering upon that duty, the architect, John C. Cochrane, not aware of the existence of any quarry, nor of any other in the State of sufficient magnitude to furnish the stone, and supposing it necessary that the stone should be procured in connection with parties interested in quarries at or near Joliet in reference to the supply of stone, and that the parties had prepared the specifications to meet the capacity of those quarries. In the "notice to contractors," inviting proposals to furnish "dimension stone," parties were authorized to bid for the whole amount of stone, in the aggregate, or for the whole in separate items, or for any part, to be specified in the bid.

Bids proposing to furnish the whole amount of stone were received. Of these two were withdrawn, the parties being satisfied, on inquiry, that they could not furnish the stone as required. Of the others, two were made by parties interested in the so-called Joliet quarries—Messrs. J. & W. H. Mitchell, and Sanger & Steele, and two by parties interested in quarries in Hancock County—the Nauvoo Stone Co., and H. W. McClaughey & Co.

After the publication of the notice, and prior to the day of opening the bids, one of the Commissioners visited the Penitentiary and specially invited the Commissioners of that institution to put in a bid to furnish the broken stones. They declined to do so. They did, however, put in a bid to furnish the broken stones for concrete. Their proposition was to furnish the concrete stone for $7 per cubic yard, delivered on board the cars in Springfield. To this bid 25 per cent (50 cents per yard) for unloading and delivery on the grounds at Springfield, that we understand was the amount paid by the parties to whom the contract was awarded, and we have their bid equal to $7.50 per cubic yard, and $1.95 per yard more than the bid of the party to whom the contract was awarded, and would have amounted to $5,070 more in the aggregate, on the quantity used, than the amount of bids received. Messrs. J. & W. H. Mitchell made a proposition to furnish the whole amount of stone at the average price of $1.36 45-100 per cubic foot; or 18-inch stone at $1.04 67-100 per cubic foot; or 24-inch stone at $1.24 65-100 per cubic foot; or 36-inch stone at $1.75 75-100 per cubic foot; or 48-inch stone at $1.98 40-100 per cubic foot; and deliver the same on the ground as required.

Messrs. Sanger & Steele made a bill in the aggregate at $1.85 per foot, delivered on the cars at Springfield.

The Nauvoo Stone Company put in an itemized bid for the whole amount, ranging from $1.67 per cubic foot, delivered on the ground—averaging $1.33 67-100 per foot. Messrs. H. W. McClaughey & Co. also made an itemized bid for the whole amount, ranging from 90 cents to $1.40 per cubic foot, averaging $1.04 65-100 per foot, delivered on the grounds. The bid of H. W. McClaughey & Co., on the whole amount of stone called for in the specifications, was $56,923 less than that of the Mitchells, $53,065 less than that of Sanger & Steele, and $40,558 less than that of the Nauvoo Stone Company.

The Commissioners have at all times been anxious to secure the best interests of the State, and to this end, to secure the best material at the lowest price. And it is believed that there have been wasted in the quality of the material used, and in the prices paid for material and labor, so far as they could have been under the provisions of the law. It will be remembered that under the provisions of the supplemental act for the creation of the new State House, all contracts for labor and materials in the erection and completion of the State House involving an expenditure of more than five hundred dollars shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, after advertising for bids or proposals for the same for at least thirty days. Through the medium of the press, in the manner indicated in the law, the Commissioners extended the invitation to all contractors to submit proposals to furnish stone for the foundation of the building. And it was hoped that by extensively advertising, and thereby complying with the provisions of the law, they would secure good, healthy and sound competition in proposals to furnish the stone.

The Commissioners believe that by thus extensively advertising, they had executed the trust committed to them, and discharged the duty thus imposed on them, under the law. This method exhausted, and the resources of the Commissioners under the law terminated, there was then no alternative. Nothing remained for the Commissioners to do, but to award the contract to the party representing the lowest responsible bid.

The board is unable to understand why the Penitentiary Commissioners, and others interested in the quarries in that vicinity, should sell the quality of stone used in the foundation of the new State House for $3 and $4 per cubic yard, delivered on the cars, while in open competition the lowest bid that was received from Joliet for the smallest size of stone called for was $10.39 per yard, delivered on the grounds, equal to $19 on the cars at Joliet.

We are informed by the Building Committee of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, that they purchased twelve car loads of stone at Joliet, varying from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness. The stone was mined to them at twenty-five cents per foot, with 12 per cent added for quarrying to order.

A comparison of the price paid by the Commissioners with the price paid by the Commissioners with that of the latter. That committee paid for the stone

	Cents
On the cars per foot	25
Fifteen per cent for quarrying to order	3¾
Freight charges per foot	9
On cartage and delivery	9

Making total cost per foot of $[illegible] per cubic yard, $7.50 per yard more than the average price paid by the Commissioners for the stone required for the foundation.

Messrs. Singer & Talcott, of the Athens quarries, say in their circular that they will furnish stone, ordinary size, twelve inches in thickness, at 24 cents per cubic foot, or when 13 per cent will be added when stone is quarried to given sizes both ways, but for extra large stone an additional price will be charged in proportion to size.

Singer & Talcott's "ordinary size" of stone 50 cents; 15 per cent added quarrying to order, 7½ cents; freight charges and unloading, 34 cents, makes the cost to the Commissioners 97¼ cents per cubic foot, or $26.70¾ per yard, while the stone used, four-fifths of which are taken at five cents a foot less than the average price, 90 cents per foot, or $26.19 per yard.

The regular price charged at the Joliet quarries for 2-feet stone is $1 per foot, 15 per cent added for quarrying to order, making $1.15; freight charges, 34 cents, which, delivered on the grounds would be $1.49 per foot, or $40.23 per yard, while the highest price paid for the same stone was only 31 per foot, or 26 per yard.

The price per foot paid by the Joliet quarries from Joliet for 12-inch stone is $1.04 37-100 per foot for 18-inch stone, or $34.14 per yard.

As before stated, the bid of Messrs. H. W. McClaughey & Co. ranged from 90 cents to $1.40—averaging $1.04 65-100 per foot—averaging $28.53 per yard—for stone of all dimensions, being a very large proportion less than the bid of the Messrs. Mitchell for the smaller stone, and $5.90 per yard less than their average bid for all the stone called for in the specifications.

After the contract had been awarded to furnish the stone, it was determined to place heavy columns in the corridors of the building, thus dispensing with the use of the largest and most expensive stone called for in the specifications.

The prices paid Messrs. H. W. McClaughey & Co. were 90 cents per foot, and 31 per foot. On stone of these dimensions the bid of the Mitchells was $1.04 67-100 and $1.24, or average of $1.09 per foot, being $1,856.90 more in the aggregate. [illegible] $1 per foot, costing $[illegible], averaging $1 07½ per foot. If the contract had been awarded to the Mitchells, and only the eighteen-inch and two-foot stone used, their average bid on those quantities would have been $1.15 per foot, or $33.31 per yard, exceeding the quantity used, $12,6[illegible] more than was paid Messrs. H. W. McClaughey & Co.

The Commissioners deem it unnecessary to pursue this comparison farther. Having invited the closest scrutiny, they were charged by the Mitchell party, who at the time of the abundant and overwhelming testimony in favor of the quality of the stone, and the comparatively low price at which it was offered, and the reasons which led to award the contract to Messrs. H. W. McClaughey & Co.

We submit herewith copies of letters lately received from General J. H. Wilson and Professor A. H. Worthen, State Geologist, in reference to the quality of the stone.

There were six bids received to furnish concrete stone, ranging from $5.35 to $15.00 per cubic yard, delivered on the grounds, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. J. & W. H. Mitchell.

Proposals for bids to do the mason work were issued February 17, 1868, to be opened March 25, 1868. Nineteen bids were received, varying from $7.75 to $18 per cubic yard for dressing and placing the stone in the wall.

It was a matter of public notoriety that the stone were to come from the Sonora quarry, and all the bids were made with a full knowledge of that fact. No person appeared to represent the bid of $7.75. The bidder was then and still remains unknown to the Commissioners. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Barnard & Gowan, the next lowest bidders, at $10.50 per cubic yard.

The board would say, in conclusion, that they invite the closest scrutiny into all their official acts. They have nothing to conceal. It has ever been their aim to follow the strict letter and spirit of the law, and to secure the best interests of the State.

The plans, books and papers in the office are at all times open to the inspection of any committee that the honorable Legislature may appoint, or to any individual member of either house of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted. By order of the board,

JACOB BUNN, President.

IDAHO.

The Channel of Trade Changing—Greenbacks vs. Coin—Merchants Coming East—Value of the Trade of Idaho—Information Wanted.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOISE CITY, Idaho Territory, Jan. 21.

I drop you a line from here to arouse our Chicago merchants, and foundry men to the fact that the near advance of the Union Pacific Railroad track to Salt Lake is ripening the trade of Idaho, and all they need is to get ready their baskets to secure the whole crop, and a rich harvest it will bring them. In other words, the whole trade of this rich mining region is about to change front, and is preparing to look to the East. To produce this change several causes are operating.

The basis of trade here has been coin, coin only in manner, for beyond a few dollars in silver change, you fail to see anything used save national currency. It becomes annoying to buy a bill of goods, and, after footing up the amount, add 33½ per cent for currency. You remonstrate with a merchant, and he answers you, "The basis in San Francisco is coin," and the transportation to Portland, Oregon, and thence by the Columbia River boats to Umatilla Landing is coin—neither bullion nor gold dust will answer—from thence 350 miles of wagon toll roads across mountains and ferries.

Again, by the Central Railroad to Winnemucca, is four cents per pound coin freight, and then a wagon road of 280 miles over mountains and across deserts and rivers, where tolls and five dollars coin is charged per team for ferriage.

From Boise City to the Union Pacific Railroad track, when completed to the north end of Salt Lake, will not be over 240 miles of good wagon road. This, with the cheaper freights of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the greater economy of purchasing goods in currency markets, where greenbacks are the medium of exchange, will decide the course of trade. Hence the merchants here are preparing to buy goods East the coming season. To facilitate rapid communication eastward, Mr. John Hailey, long known as an honest and energetic stage proprietor, and owner of the line between this point and Portland, or The Dalles, Oregon, has bought the overland line from Boise City to Salt Lake, and from his known ability to manage such "institutions," the public can be assured of finding excellent coaches and accommodations every way on a fast through line to Dallas City. In connection with this, he proposes to put on this route a fast freight and express line to run in connection with the American Express Company of the Union Pacific Railroad. The route now for express eastward is via Owyhee and Winnemucca, nearly to Sacramento City, and thence back to Salt Lake City.

That this trade is worth the gleaning a few facts will show. From trustworthy sources, such as commission houses, I have gathered some items and can give the accurate results. The freights on goods consumed yearly in this region amount to from eight to fifteen thousand tons.

Again, the production of gold and silver from the mines of Idaho—all within trading distance of this point—had reached, in 1867, to $5,000,000, and in the past year, 1868, to $10,000,000. This, with the quartz mining business in its infancy. The mines of Owyhee are, many of them, just opened, and from that point alone the production this year will reach $2,500,000. A country with such resources will be a large consumer of merchandise, and yet no agent has been here to secure the golden fruit.

What merchants want here is the prices for [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Judd's Bill to Prohibit Secret Manipulations of Bonds or Gold—An Eighteen Hundred Thousand Dollar Grab at Our National Treasury.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The bill to prohibit secret sales or manipulations of bonds and gold by outside commission brokers, on others, on account of the United States, introduced yesterday by Mr. Judd, brings to the attention of the House the most important subject of the present session.

While many of our legislators are justly incensed by the practice of certain stock gamblers, who, whenever a larger amount of currency than usual is needed to move crops forward, take advantage of the occasion to "lock up" all or a portion of what they own or control, in order to make money tight, Mr. Judd is not forgetful of the fact that for the past few years our entire national debt of over two thousand million dollars, has been constantly manipulated by a little ring of brokers for precisely the same purpose.

If stock gamblers have no right to use their own or borrowed money to "corner" or "bull" and "bear" our markets, the Secretary of the Treasury should certainly be prohibited from using the national debt for the same or similar purposes. The facts of the case may be stated numerically as follows:

1. A large portion of our national debt has been placed upon the markets of the world at a discount of fifty per cent—gold being the standard—by the employment of outside brokers, to whom the bonds have been secretly transferred to be sold, or converted from other forms on commission.

2. After the debt has once been placed upon the market, large portions have been reconverted again and again into other forms, by means of secret transfers, purchases, sales through commission brokers outside of the Treasury Department, who happened to be at the time in favor with the Secretary of the Treasury. Large portions have been thus manipulated sometimes every week, each manipulation paying the commission broker a good profit or commission—sometimes both.

3. Previous to April 23, 1868, the amount of commissions paid to outside brokers in favor with the Secretary of the Treasury for these conversions and reconversions of the forms of our national debt, amounted to the enormous sum of $7,307,447.46, as is shown by the statement of the Secretary himself. The profits on the transactions, as is shown in debates of Congress, cannot be less than three times the amount of the commissions, making a net gain of some $35,000,000 to the secret sale brokers for the performance of a duty that, if necessary at all, could as well have been performed by the regular clerical force of the Treasury Department.

4. The enormous loss to the government, as above stated, is the least of the evil. The power of the secret sale brokers to fluctuate the market by secretly selling millions to make money tight, and when their object has been accomplished, sell secretly as much more to make it easy, thus taking every business, whether that of a poor man contemplating the purchase of a barrel of flour, a farmer about to sell his crop, or a merchant engaged in buying and selling, at a disadvantage—is the great wrong of the system which Mr. Judd's bill seeks to right.

5. The last war loans of France and Great Britain were placed upon the market of the world at much better terms than ours by their regular Treasury officials without, in any instance, resorting to secret negotiations through outside commission brokers.

6. Previous to 1862, the uniform practice of the United States Government was to offer its bonds to public competition, awarding them to the highest bidder. No Secretary of the Treasury, or other official, could make secret sales and purchases through outside commission brokers, or in any way use the public debt to make money plenty or scarce as Mr. McCulloch has been constantly doing since he has been in office. But the exigencies of the rebellion appear to justify another course of action, though many thoughtful and experienced men saw its dangers and warned the public of threatening peril in vain; and that which was intended as only a temporary war measure of doubtful expediency has become the established practice of the Treasury Department.

7. The present system of secret transfers of the bonds and gold belonging to the United States to secret sale commission brokers, who have no earthly interest in the matter other than to make the most numerous conversions and largest possible profits, is increasing, in various ways, both the principal and interest of our national debt, and greatly adding to the tax-payers' burdens.

Mr. Judd's bill, like Senator Conkling's, prohibits the secretary of the Treasury, or other officer of the government, from making secret bargains for the sale, purchase or conversion of gold or bonds, on account of the United States, through brokers on commission; or by any other way than by publicly inviting general competition, as was the uniform practice previous to 1862.

One thousand of the very first business men in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston have asked Congress to give the country legislative assurance that no Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to raise or depress capital and labor interests of the country at will. The incoming Secretary of the Treasury will be a new, and, perhaps, untried man, and it certainly will not hurt him to be guarded against the temptation of the power. It becomes dishonest through the influence of temptations surrounding him he ought not to have it.

The country needs not only steadiness and regularity, but assurance that it shall be permanent and not contingent upon the pleasure of any public officer.

The Treasury ring brokers have had their day; the people, the business men of the country, are entitled to some consideration. It remains to be seen what Congress will do.

There is an old claim (for funds I believe) sold to the United States some time in 1830, by the Choctaw Indians against the government of $2,332,302.81, known as the net proceeds of the Choctaw Indian claim, that has been kicking about the lobby for more years than I can remember, and is now being manipulated preparatory to getting smuggled through the House during the night session when but few are present.

The holders propose to be liberal with the taxpayers and are willing to accept the compromise sum of $1,832,560.85 (the odd cents give it an air of exactness) in full satisfaction for the whole.

This job made its appearance in the House late at night, during the closing hours of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was quickly squelched, but, nothing daunted, managed to get again before the House about the close of the last session, when it was summarily put out of sight by Hon. E. B. Washburne. Since then it has been in the hands of its friends, the Committee of Indian Affairs. Those well informed in Indian matters say it has been paid once; and all but the regular jobbers unite in condemning it in the strongest terms. The Choctaw Indians were all of them rebels of the worst kind, and have subsisted upon the bounty of the government long enough. In no case should this nefarious job be permitted to get smuggled through Congress. X. L.

The New Senate.

The Senate of the Forty-first Congress, to convene at Washington, March 4, 1869, will be composed as follows:

[Republicans in roman; Democrats in *italics*.]

Name	Term ex.	Name	Term ex.
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
W. Pitt Fessenden	1871	[Vacant]	1871
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	[Vacant]	1875
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ARKANSAS.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	Alex. McDonald	1871
Jas. W. Patterson	1873	Benj. F. Rice	1873
VERMONT.		TENNESSEE.	
Justin S. Morrill	1873	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
Geo. F. Edmunds	1875	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.		KENTUCKY.	
Henry Wilson	1871	*Thos. C. McCreery*	1871
Charles Sumner	1875	*Garrett Davis*	1873
RHODE ISLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry B. Anthony	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
William Sprague	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
CONNECTICUT.		OHIO.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	John Sherman	1873
W. A. Buckingham	1875	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
NEW YORK.		MICHIGAN.	
Roscoe Conkling	1873	Jacob Howard	1871
Reuben E. Fenton	1875	Zach. Chandler	1875
NEW JERSEY.		INDIANA.	
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Oliver P. Morton	1873
John P. Stockton	1875	Daniel D. Pratt	1875
PENNSYLVANIA.		ILLINOIS.	
Simon Cameron	1873	Richard Yates	1871
John Scott	1875	Lyman Trumbull	1873
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
George Vickers	1873	Timothy O. Howe	1873
W. T. Hamilton	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter	1875
DELAWARE.		MINNESOTA.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
Thomas F. Bayard	1875	Alex. Ramsey	1875
VIRGINIA.		IOWA.	
[Vacant]	1871	James W. Grimes	1871
[Vacant]	1875	James Harlan	1873
NORTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
Joseph C. Abbott	1871	Chas. D. Drake	1873
John Pool	1873	Carl Schurz	1875
SOUTH CAROLINA.		KANSAS.	
Thos. J. Robertson	1871	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Fred. A. Sawyer	1873	Sam'l C. Pomeroy	1873
GEORGIA.		NEBRASKA.	
H. V. M. Miller	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Joshua Hill	1873	Thos. W. Tipton	1875
FLORIDA.		NEVADA.	
Thos. W. Osborne	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Willard Warner	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
Geo. E. Spencer	1873	*Eugene Casserly*	1875
MISSISSIPPI.		OREGON.	
[Vacant]	1871	Geo. H. Williams	1871
[Vacant]	1875	*Henry W. Corbett*	1873
LOUISIANA.			
John S. Harris	1871		
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873		

RECAPITULATION—(Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas omitted)—Republicans, 56; Democrats, 11.

General Grant and the Inauguration.

It is said that the ordinary ceremony of inauguration will have to be somewhat varied in the case of General Grant, because he will not ride to the Capitol in the same carriage with Andrew Johnson.—*New York Sun.*

Whether this statement be true or not we suppose only time can reveal; but as an *on dit* has it that the General being quizzed by a friend a day or two ago as to the course he would pursue in the premises, replied that he supposed it was an established fact that the President elect would have to go to the Capitol to be sworn in, but that he was not aware of any constitutional provisions which required the retiring officer to go there to be sworn out.—*Washington Star.*

The Late Augustus Dickens.

The following is the text of Charles Dickens's letter to the London *News*, a summary of which was received by the cable:

"SIR: I am required to disabuse a painful misconception [illegible] of a paragraph from the *New York Times* reprinting the death, at Chicago, of Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, widow of the brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist. The widow of my late brother is that paragraph referred to was never at Chicago [illegible]

BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Abolitionists at their Yearly Jubilee.

Discords and Eloquence, Ardor and Absurdity.

Mr. Phillips' Speech.

Literary, Theatrical and Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Labor Convention, of which I wrote you last week, went so far in extravagance that the regular annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society which followed seemed almost humdrum beside it. There has come to be, since the close of the war and the emancipation of the slaves gave this society a sort of antiquarian character, much of a sameness about its anniversary gatherings. The platform was occupied on Friday by many of the same speakers with whom the public has been familiar for more than thirty years. The ladies who canvassed the audience collected funds for the treasury of the society with as much ardor and enthusiasm as if its work were still to do; and every speaker took especial pains to scout the idea that the organization has any notion of suspending its activity because the great wrong against which it used to marshal its eloquent trumpeters has disappeared from the land.

Naturally, however, the tone of the meetings becomes year by year more retrospective. The work done cannot help claiming more attention than the work to do, however strongly the despondent philosophers, whose office it is, may dwell upon the magnitude of the latter. By and by, when the education of the North and the reconstruction of the South are entirely completed, the Boston public will still look to see the venerable members of this society coming together every few months as now, shouldering their crutches and showing how political victories were won, as long as the last survivor remains to tell the tale, just as the veterans of the war of 1812 have met for many years. But even in retrospect the habitues of this platform exhibit their wonderful power of disagreeing with each other. Mr. Stephen S. Foster told the story on Friday. The present freedom of the negro and redemption of the nation was the work of this society. No wonder he claimed for it "superhuman economy" in doing what Mr. Lincoln called the "big job" with the scanty funds at its disposal. Warming as he went on, he claimed the whole credit for the heroic few who used to meet over a stable in an obscure street thirty odd years ago. Perhaps he would narrow it down, if pressed for his honest conviction as to the workers in the great revolution, to "my friend, Mr. Phillips, and my wife, Mrs. Foster," with possibly a third person whom his modesty would prevent him from mentioning. But Mr. Phillips looked at history, on this occasion at least, through very different spectacles. The result was achieved not by any virtue of the North, with the Anti-Slavery Society at its head, but by the persistent perverseness of the South. It was the cruelties of the Libby and of Andersonville, he said, that caused the forcible emancipation of the slaves. Then again, Mr. Phillips said our trouble was all caused by the poisonous doctrine of the supremacy of race instilled into the frame of government in 1785, by the makers of the constitution. Mr. Foster found no poison there, but declared the constitution all right as it was written, recognizing no rights but those of manhood, and only spoiled by [illegible]. In regard to the work yet to be done by the organization of this society, there was manifest a like variety, if not a similar conflict of views. Mr. Phillips led it into advising Congress by resolution to devote the five weeks that remain of its existence to impeaching and removing the President, who will go out of office at the end of that brief interval by the end of his term. Mr. Gilbert Haven, a Methodist minister, and manager of the Boston organ of his denomination, enjoyed the honor of going further than any of the other speakers of the day, when he declared that the work would not be finished until Massachusetts should be represented by a black man in Congress; till our pulpits (he did not mention the editorial chair of *Zion's Herald*) should be filled by black clergy men; till all the people should look with as much pleasure and affection on a black face as on a white one; till white suitors should aspire to the hands of colored belles. As the orator in his carefully prepared speech did not propose to accomplish all these ends by legislation, but only by persuading and educating the people up to them, of course there can be no objection to his doctrine, nor his exertion to the task for the rest of his life if he thinks them profitably spent.

But all the utterances of the orators of this convention, so far as the audience and the outside public were concerned, were little more than a frame for the piquant eloquence of Mr. Phillips. The crowd endured the others; they listened to him with the interest which his audacity, his sharp words and his beautiful delivery always inspire. Mr. Phillips, however, though as fiery as ever, did not signalize this occasion by taking any very novel ground. He said what he has said before, with very few additions except in the parables by which he illustrated his theories. He omitted to "thank God for Butler," with such profane iteration as he used last October, because only two days before he had accused that leader of tending "on the straight road to despotism," and of contriving a measure which would "get a bowstring round everybody's neck." But he found material for eulogy of his favorite statesman in his reminiscences of his rule in New Orleans. Mr. Phillips rung the changes on the same old criticisms of Grant; his silence, his horses and his cigar, which have done service within four years, and the same fears for the three years past. The veteran fault-finder has stuck to these acquisitions much longer than it is usual with him to adhere to any one thing, that it almost suggests a doubt of his retaining his old originality; but it is still safe to expect that in a few months more some new turn of affairs will give him an occasion for covering Grant with his praises, and turning his battery of sneers and scolding upon Mr. Sumner or Mr. Colfax or even General Butler, if in some possible emergency of the future the representative of the Essex district continues to deviate from the path which the orator has marked out.

Mr. Menard, the colored Representative elect from Louisiana, was present, and was to some extent lionized by the society. He read a speech which seemed to have been written for him by some Washington correspondent, being full of florid rhetoric about Plymouth Rock and so forth, which he stumbled over badly; but when he left his manuscript and spoke of affairs within his own range, he acquitted himself very creditably. Another "witness from the South," Mr. James Sims, a brother of the runaway slave of the name who was carried away from Boston seventeen years ago, and himself one of the expelled members of the Georgia Legislature, made an admirable and deeply interesting speech, narrating the incidents of the treachery and outrage by means of which the white people of that State have nullified the spirit of the Reconstruction acts.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. P. Whipple, the essayist, critic and lecturer, is no more a journalist. He has closed the editorial connection with the *Evening Transcript*, of this city, which has existed for many years. No public announcement has been made here of Mr. Whipple's withdrawal, the *Transcript* holding to the impersonal principle pretty strongly, as indeed do all our daily papers. Mr. Charles O. Rogers, the publisher and principal proprietor of the *Journal*, has returned from California, having made the journey there and back about as quick as steam would carry him. He is suffering from a bronchial difficulty, and the change of climate was recommended by his physician; but three or four days' trial of the air of San Francisco convinced him that it aggravated rather than aided his trouble, and he sailed for home again immediately.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, the well-known actress, and leading lady of the company at Selwyn's Theatre, is still painfully and seriously ill in New York, with a combination of complaints, of which bilious gastric fever is one. Her husband has left his star engagements to be with her. Her place at Selwyn's is taken for the time by Mrs. Thomas Barry, whom Chicago knows very well, and who admirably meets the requirements of her thus greatly increased duties. The management is waiting eagerly for Mrs. Chanfrau's recovery to reproduce "Dora," which made the greatest hit of last season, and which would lose its charm with any substitute for her in its principal part.

Our new Governor, Hon. William Claflin, also Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has the month of his installation made sadly memorable by a terrible private bereavement. A beautiful and charming daughter, only eighteen years old, has been travelling in Europe for several months, and while there was attacked with quick consumption. An elder sister went out to be with her, and everything that wealth and love could do was done for her. Constant telegraphic communication was kept up with the part of the family remaining here during the last part of her illness, and the cable has just brought the news of her death, on Saturday, at Rome.

Max Maretzek, the impresario, and George F. Root, the music publisher of your city, have written letters of cordial encouragement to Mr. P. S. Gilmore in regard to his national peace jubilee scheme, declaring its entire feasibility, musically considered, and offering any aid in their power toward putting it through. REVERE.

The Prospect for Fruit in Southern Illinois.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

MAKANDA, Ill., Feb. 1, 1869.

For the benefit of your many readers who might believe an assertion made by your correspondent L. P. H., from St. Joseph, Michigan, who writes an article published in THE TRIBUNE of the 29th ult., in which he prefaces a long article lauding the wonderful capacities of Western Michigan for fruit, climate, churches, ministers, seminaries, summer residences, &c., by the statement that "it seems to be settled that the peach crop of Southern Illinois has been ruined," &c., I wish to say: From Du Quoin south the peach buds are generally uninjured, and never promised better crops than now. In the vicinity of Centralia I am informed they are partially killed. [illegible] and above all dead. If the spring frosts only deal kindly with us, prodigious crops of small fruits, peaches, pears, apples, &c., will astonish the Northwest. The producing area is fast doubling up, and great as the supply has been from Egypt, we shall eclipse any thing ever done before in quantity. The winter has been unusually mild, excepting the cold snap of December, which indicated a lower range [illegible]

January 1st, '64, the mercury has only run down to 17 above once this year. It generally stood in the vicinity of 25 to 30 throughout January.

The wet favorable fall placed our strawberry fields in the best condition for a full crop the coming season they have shown for years.

While we admit the capacity for fruit, etc., we must still contend that the hills of Lower Egypt are the home of delicious peaches, luscious pears, the vine, and, in fact, almost all varieties of fruit adapted to our climate. Michigan only lengthens out the season we commence. We never have the same fruit in market at once, consequently there is no competition. We sell the first fruits, they the last. EGYPTIAN.

CALIFORNIA.

Terrible Ravages of the Small-Pox—The Town of San Juan Decimated.

The New York *Sun's* San Francisco (Cal.) correspondent writes on the 12th ult.:

Early in December the small-pox broke out in this city. At first but little attention was paid to it beyond the ordinary course of vaccination. But the disease grew virulent and many deaths occurred. Through some fearful mistake a number of persons were vaccinated with impure matter, and the ordinary medical treatment seemed to have scarcely any effect upon the disease. So fatal were its ravages that public attention was immediately drawn to it.

The people became excited, and a large meeting was held to devise means to stop the spread of the contagion. The proceedings of this meeting were published in the San Francisco journals, but they were toned down to a moderate degree, through the fear of affecting the usual winter and spring tide of immigration. People seem disposed to cover up the fearful ravages of the disease and to conceal its deadly character. The streets are filled with funerals, and the gravedigger has his hands and graves full. In some cases burials are made by night.

Despite every precaution the contagion remains as deadly as ever, and though it can scarcely be said to be increasing, its decline is hardly perceptible. All the pest houses are full. Fathers and children, mothers, brothers and sisters expire daily, and nearly every person in the city has lost some acquaintance or relative. The Chinese have suffered terribly. Their native doctors have neither experience nor common sense in the treatment of the small-pox, and, as a natural consequence, three out of every five of their patients run into eternity.

But the ravages of the epidemic are not confined to San Francisco. Nearly the whole State is infected, and some towns have been decimated by the pestilence. Thus far Sacramento, Marysville, and Stockton have escaped the malignant type of the disorder, but it has run through the lower counties of the State like a murrain. In Gilroy and Los Angeles the disease has been fatal beyond precedent, and San Francisco can be called reasonably healthy when its death-rate is compared with those of the former towns. Some of those affected appear to rot by inches, in spite of every available prescription. The physicians stand aghast. In some cases vaccination seems to have entirely lost its power, and men, women and children, with vaccine scars on their arms as large as twenty-shilling pieces, have fallen victims to the pestilence. Hospitals have been hastily furnished, and every effort has been made in these towns to stay the progress of the disease, but thus far with but little effect. Whole families have died. In one instance, a father and four children died within twenty-four hours, and in a hotel at Los Angeles nine persons were buried within a week.

But the plague-spot of the State thus far has been the town of San Juan, in Monterey County, some one hundred miles from San Francisco. The town contains about 1,000 persons. The alarming accounts of the mortality in San Francisco and Gilroy excited some apprehensions, and an effort was made to prevent the appearance of the epidemic in San Juan. A man came down from the grape-growing district of Sonoma County, and registered his name in the hotel. When questioned concerning the small-pox in the north, he acknowledged its fatal virulence, and said that, fearing he might catch it, he had taken the precaution to be vaccinated before leaving home. In twenty-four hours his arm swelled to the size of his body, and was covered with gangrenous sores. An examination by the physicians resulted in the discovery of the fact that the man had actually been inoculated with the most malignant type of the small-pox.

He died, a sickening mass of putrefaction, within forty eight hours, and was buried at midnight. Steps were taken on the instant to prevent the spread of the disease. The dead man's blankets, underclothes, and outer garments were burned; but unfortunately some school children discovered the half-burned rags and caught the infection. In one week numbers of them died, and the epidemic obtained a firm foothold in San Juan. Out of a population of one thousand, four hundred were taken down with small-pox, and of these four hundred persons one hundred and sixty died.

This is a fearful rate of mortality, and I doubt whether the annals of this [illegible] disease can surpass it. In some country towns, away from the reach of skilful doctors, and where the proper medicines are scarce, two-thirds of the cases prove fatal. Throughout the State the mortality has been unprecedented.

I have thought it my duty to give your readers this information, because of the disposition throughout California to keep the whole thing as quiet as possible. It is proper that people intending to come to California should be made acquainted with the facts, and I send them to you, earnestly hoping that you will place them before your readers. The truth has been too long concealed.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

Five Wall Street Operators Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud the Union Pacific Railroad Company—$125,000 Worth of First Mortgage Bonds Involved.

From the New York Times, Feb. 3.

A very bold conspiracy to defraud the Union Pacific Railroad Company was made public yesterday. The parties alleged to be guilty were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the complaint made against them by Mr. Benjamin F. Ham, the Auditor of the Railroad Company. It appears that about the middle of December last a man named Frederick A. Goodall called upon Mr. Ham, in the office of the company, and informed him that he could negotiate a loan for the company, as he knew certain capitalists who would be willing to advance money on good security. Ham stated that the company was in the course of obtaining large sums of ready money for outlay on their road, and would give a promissory note for the amounts received, payable in four months after date, and as collateral security would deliver an equal amount of first mortgage bonds of the company, to be returned to the company on repayment of the loan. Goodall, a day or two after, called on Mr. Ham, and introduced Wesley Lyon as the agent and attorney of one Simon Wolff, who they both declared to be a man of wealth and integrity. Mr. Ham believed these statements, he says, and on further negotiation he obtained a loan of $100,000 from this Wolff, as he supposed, through Goodall and Lyon, for which he gave a note payable in four months for $100,000, and also delivered, per messenger, one hundred and twenty-five mortgage bonds of the company. He received in due time a receipt for the bonds, and a certificate of deposit for $95,338.89. The day following this transaction, or the 26th of December, Mr. Ham was surprised to find that a large quantity of the company's first mortgage bonds were selling in open market at prices considerably below the quotation price of the company. He accordingly entered the market as a buyer, and with the company's funds bought up $50,000 worth of these depreciated bonds. The discovery was then made that these bonds were a portion of those delivered to Goodall and Lyon, who had evidently broken faith, and placed the collateral security for their loan on the market, for the purpose of realizing the margin of $30,000. An investigation followed as a matter of course, Captain John Young, of the Central Office, being called in during its progress. By much sifting of the case, it was finally discovered that one James Wilkinson, *alias* "Whiskey," was one of the projectors of the scheme, and as he has often been mixed up in some very peculiar transactions, Captain Young put Detective McDougal on the case, who, through the clues given him by Mr. Ham, traced out the workings of the affair, in which one Volney Wright also appeared to be implicated. Certain private information of a valuable and interesting character was also obtained from reliable sources, upon which information Mr. Ham made an affidavit before Justice Dowling. This affidavit was made on the 27th of January, and implicates Goodall, Lyon, Wolff, Wright and Wilkinson as the principals in the alleged conspiracy to defraud. The affidavit or complaint was only made public yesterday, and reads as follows:

Benjamin F. Ham, of No. 20 Nassau street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 15th of December, 1868, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, Frederick A. Goodall came to deponent, who is the Auditor in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and stated to him that he (Goodall) knew of responsible parties who had money to loan, and that he could obtain from them a loan, for the use of the said railroad company, to the amount of one, two or three hundred thousand dollars, this deponent having had authority by reason of his said office as Auditor, to make and negotiate loans in behalf of said company, and believing said statement of the said Goodall, offered him the sum of one-half of one per cent on the amount of any money he should procure as a loan to the said company; that subsequently, and on the 19th day of December, 1868, the said Goodall came again into the office of the said railroad company, bringing with him a man whom he introduced to deponent as Wesley Lyon, and whom he (Goodall) said was the agent and attorney of the person he (Goodall) had previously spoken of to deponent, and who would loan the said company the sum of $100,000 on the first mortgage bond of the said company as security, and that the said Goodall and Lyon stated then and there the name of said party who desired to make the loan to be Simon Wolff, and that he was a man of great wealth, of undoubted integrity, perfectly responsible, and a retired merchant; that in a few hours thereafter the said Goodall again came to the office of the company and stated that they were ready to make the said loan; deponent believing the statements made by the said Goodall and Lyon to be true as to the said Wolff, and that the transaction was in good faith, caused one hundred and twenty-five dollars' worth of the first mortgage bonds of the said company to be taken by a messenger in the office of the company, named Henry M. Lindell, to an office in the building No. 33 Nassau street, where the said Lindell delivered the bonds to the said Lyon, from whom he received two papers, one being a receipt for the said mortgage bonds, and the other a certificate of deposit of the sum of $95,388.89 in currency, payable to the order of Simon Wolff, which papers were brought to deponent. That said certificate of deposit was deposited to the credit of the said railroad company to the said Fourth National Bank. Deponent further says that the agreement made between this deponent and the said Goodall and Lyon was that he (deponent) was to give the said Goodall the sum of [illegible] for negotiating the said money was to be loaned the said company, who was to give the said Wolff a promissory note of the said railroad company for the sum of $100,000, [illegible] for which [illegible] mortgage bonds of the said company [illegible] through this deponent as the author, formed all the conditions of the contract, but that the said Goodall and Wolff instead of keeping the said mortgage bonds in their possession, as they agreed to do, to be delivered to the said company at the maturity of said note, sold the same without the consent of said company, and the bonds on the same day that they received them, at less than the market value thereof, and appropriated the proceeds to their own uses and benefit. That deponent has since ascertained and believes that the representations made relative to Wolff to deponent by the said Goodall and Lyon are wholly untrue in every particular, and that they knew the same to be false when uttered by them to this deponent. Deponent therefore says and charges that the said Goodall and Lyon made such representations for the purpose and intent of inducing this deponent, the agent of the said company, to take the said loan and part with the possession of the said bonds, so that they could be sold and the proceeds appropriated to their own use. Deponent also says and charges that the said Simon Wolff, Volney Wright and James Wilkinson conspired with the said Goodall and Lyon for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the said company out of said bonds, inasmuch as the said Wolff, Wright and Wilkinson were to receive a portion of the proceeds from the sale of said bonds, and were parties to the arrangements to obtain possession of the bonds from the said company, and that they all, viz.: Goodall, Lyon, Wolff, Wright and Wilkinson, conspired together with the felonious intent to and did obtain the said bonds from the possession of deponent, the property of said railroad company, by means of said false and fraudulent representations, of the value of $125,000, and appropriated the proceeds to their own use and benefit, and he prays that they may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs.

The magistrate having issued his warrant for the arrest of Goodall, Lyon, Wolff, Wright and Wilkinson, they were all arraigned before him yesterday, and made familiar with the contents of the affidavit of Frederick M. Ham, the complainant in the case. The accused denied their guilt and demanded an examination, which was granted, and it will be held to-day at 1 o'clock, when some further and it is said startling developments will be made. The prisoners were all refused permission to give bail, and were committed to the Tombs to await the hearing to-day. It is said that a well-known leading mercantile firm in this city stood in the background of this extraordinary transaction, and furnished the funds for the successful operation of the scheme. Goodall is described as an Insurance agent and money broker, having an office at No. 95 Broadway. Lyon is a lawyer, doing business at No. 48 Broad street.

THE WHISKEY WAR.

Nine Distillers Captured—Wholesale Destruction of Stills in Three Counties.

From the Louisville Democrat, Feb. 1.

The Deputy United States Marshals have been driving a "smashing" business during the past few weeks, in various counties of the State, where illicit distilling has been in vogue. On Saturday they brought in nine white men and a darkey, who had been cheating their "Uncle Samuel" by jumping the revenue laws. These men were captured in the mountains of Larue, Russell and Cumberland counties by Deputy United States Marshals Thomas Slater and John Wyatt. It appears that the negro, whose name is Rafe Thompson, was engaged as a scout and carrier of despatches for them. They were taken before the United States Commissioner, and in default of bail, committed to jail. The names of the white men, all of whom carried on distilleries, are James Howard, William Bethel, John Hall, Sylvester Etherton, Robert Green, Jackson Coffee, Harrison H. Wade, Turner South and Thomas Morley.

The Deputy Marshals were aided by a squad of mounted infantry, and scoured the country for upwards of a week, and they had a lively time of it, as some of the parties made desperate resistance. One of their prisoners, named Dan. Howard, made his escape, but it was running a narrow gauntlet. His horse was shot under him, and he got away through a shower of bullets. The deputies had several warm skirmishes, in which shots were freely exchanged; but with no serious results. Coffee and Wade were captured in Russell County by Deputy Marshal Wyatt, who also captured Smith and Morley in Cumberland County. Howard, Bethel, Hall, Etherton, Green and the negro were captured in Larue County, by Deputy Marshal Slater.

There were some nine or ten stills destroyed in all by the Deputy Marshals. Those in Larue were the property of Geo. Able, Alfred Lusher, Green McDaniel and Daniel Howard. Those in Cumberland belonged to Solberry Cain and Dutworth. Three in Russell were owned by S. Harris. One of the stills, which was brought along, was owned by Alex Beck, of Russell County. The Deputy Marshals are making "red-hot" times for distillers who evade the revenue laws. Offenders are brought in almost daily from the different counties, and they have "a hard road to travel" before the United States Court.

A WALL STREET SENSATION.

Church Funds Invested in Stocks—Important Returns from Trust Companies—The Brokers Caught.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 3.

The streets are now filled with rumors which have more or less foundation that leads the famous, have often done so to an extent that the finance of their patrons, and caused this calamity [illegible] There is a common remark in the street that some of the leading [illegible] and our present system of "corners" [illegible] in his deepest "sweat." You will see this phrase frequently, and any one can see that [illegible] it is for anybody [illegible] to do business, [illegible] gambling shop is itself in danger of being wiped out.

[illegible]

The refusal of the brokers to pay tax on the capital which they use, has given Mr. Webster, the Assessor of the Thirty-Second District, an opportunity to make a thorough investigation of their operations. Webster is so persistent [illegible] that it will appear that a number of wealthy trust churches [illegible] have been supposed to have [illegible] stocks. [illegible] of the revenue. These estimates [illegible] $5,000,000 of church funds is thus invested. [illegible] the names of the trust companies [illegible] public, and are they [illegible] speculated largely in stocks, and brokers made [illegible] of his time among the brokers. [illegible] for the purpose of obtaining money [illegible] stock speculations.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF FOREIGN CAPITAL ESCAPES TAXATION.

The foreign capital used in the street, it is said, amounts to about one hundred millions [illegible] two [illegible] the agents of the branch houses [illegible] that they are not [illegible] the law, as their capital is borrowed. [illegible] would, if in Europe, and which [illegible] is [illegible] the tax payable on this capital would amount to $3,500,000.

THE BROKERS CAUGHT.

The whole amount of capital returned by the brokers as subject to the tax during the past year is $15,000,000. Mr. Webster, however, has ascertained that two of the trust companies in this city where brokers call and deposit money to insure the faithful performance of the contracts between each other, have received in deposits of ten per cent on the whole amounts of such contracts two millions of dollars more than the brokers pretend to have employed as their entire capital. This discovery detects the brokers in a "story" which a sailor would call a "whopper." The brokers who have been invited to appear before Mr. Webster to-day for examination, are to be represented by counsel, and if they should then succeed they will claim, like other persons in a peculiar situation, the protection of the court on the same grounds.

The Danbury (Conn.) Flood.

From the Danbury (Conn.) Jeffersonian Extra, February 1.

The most terrible disaster that ever occurred in Danbury happened last night, destroying a number of lives and property. At about dark, the upper Kohanza dam gave way, letting down water in such force as to carry away the lower dam also. The water of the two dams thus loose, swept forward with irresistible force, and carried all before it. Flint's dam alone being left to resist the force.

The upper Main street bridge was carried away, and also the Balmforth avenue and White street bridges, while Patch street bridge and the bridge at Lacey, Hoyt & Co.'s shop are rendered impassable.

Houses and small buildings were swept down stream and destroyed. In some cakes of ice were carried a great distance from the stream. A family in the north end of the town, occupying Mr. Clark's house, was carried away, taking the lives of the man, his wife, and boy, a very small boy. The wife and child were found in the stream near Maple avenue, and taken into Lacey's carpet tax shop, while the husband was picked up near Peck's ditch. At the same time the body of a Miss Humphrey was also picked up. Mrs. Charles Andrews' mother's body was also picked up. The body of another lady and child found near Mrs. Clark's was also picked up. Thus far six bodies have been picked up, but a number of others are missing it is thought that they were drowned. It is supposed that from ten to thirteen lives were lost. It will be several days before the Kohanza dams can be rebuilt.

Flint's dam is carried away, and his factory is greatly damaged. Three houses just below are demolished, and one has been carried away. A barn filled with hay was carried away. Mr. Starr's butcher shop, on the stream, floated down with the tide. Great damage was done to Lacey, Hoyt & Co's shop, Moss & Co's shop, lumber yard, the railroad and other buildings. Mrs. Nelson, not knowing whether the [illegible] or the dam above was going down [illegible] the body picked up near where Mrs. Clark's house was found, was that of Mrs. Husted, Mrs. C. Andrews' mother; which makes the bodies found instead of six.

Exit of Messrs. Breckinridge and Benjamin from the Confederacy.

From the Florida Peninsular.

There are a few facts connected with the escape of General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin from the Confederacy which are perhaps not generally known. After the surrender of General Lee's army, both General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin made their way to Florida. General Breckinridge reached the State near Monticello, where he found friends who assisted him in getting to Marion County, from whence he hoped to find an opportunity to get out of the country. General Breckinridge spent a number of days in hunting and fishing with his friends in Marion, but finding that he could not remain there long, his friends procured a small vessel, and General Breckinridge and his companions, Colonel Wilson and Captain Wood, and the General's faithful servant, soon found themselves afloat on the St. John's River. The party, after a rough voyage, reached New Smyrna, where they found a schooner which carried them over to Nassau, N. P. The General was accompanied by Colonel Cabell.

Mr. Benjamin also struck Florida near Monticello, where he met friends who accompanied him on to the vicinity of this place. Mr. Benjamin hoped to find some way of getting to one of the Bahama Islands, but there was a strict watch kept by the United States troops stationed here, and there were but few boats left on the coast. Mr. Benjamin finally procured a small boat and sailed, upon which the ex-United States Senator and ex-United States Secretary of State embarked as cook, and in a few days he found himself under the protection of the British flag. Mr. Benjamin passed himself off as a land hunter, named Howard, and [illegible] an amusing little anecdote of [illegible] Mr. Benjamin during his [illegible] of ours, in this vicinity, [illegible] making it public.

THE COURTS.

Greatly Increased Activity in the Divorce Market.

Three Decrees Rendered and Five New Bills Filed.

The Special Assessments—Additional List of Judgments.

Injunction Against the Collector of the Town of Cicero.

Reform School Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States District Court the case of the United States v. Twenty barrels of highwines, &c., the distillery of Babcock & Maguire, was given to the jury.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Decrees were rendered against the propeller Lady Franklin, for wages, amounting to $1,434.41. Charles B. Turpin v. Schooner Walbaik. Decree for $65.

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The following proceedings were minuted:

Adjudications—E. W. Dutcher, of Amboy, Lee County; F. H. Dutcher, of Amboy, Lee County; E. S. Sanford, of Fulton, Whiteside County; R. D. Pierronet, of Amboy; L. A. Kepner and Leopold Lautarwitch, of Chicago; S. P. Mumford, of Chicago.

Petitions for Discharge—Henry W. Crosthwaite, of Henderson County; Ezra E. Beardsley, of Rock Island; Henry M. Borgess, of Monmouth; William Barlow, of Monmouth; Frederick A. Allen, of Monmouth; H. Thomas, of Rock Island; Theodore Brown, of Galesburg; James Hughston, of Rockford, Winnebago County; Ezekiel Noble, of Afton, DeKalb County; A. M. Franklin, of Sycamore, DeKalb County; William Lingnerst, of Chicago; A. W. Wood, of Chicago; Charles Granville Hammond, of Chicago.

Entitled to Discharge—Frederick Baumann, of Chicago.

Discharged—Samuel P. Whiting, of Knox County; Hart K. Williams, of Freeport; Charles A. Mills, of Seneca, LaSalle County.

SUITS.

United States v. James Geary, Buckner S. Morris and Patrick O'Neill. Debt, $1,000. Damages, $1,000.

Several bills were filed by James Hamilton to restrain several parties from infringing upon a patented article which he claims to be the owner of. The patent is for the manufacture of an improved vapor burner for lamps. The bill also seeks to recover for the profits of unlicensed manufacture. The defendants are Julius Bright, Nathaniel James, Parson K. Mashew, Nathaniel M. Simond, Josiah A. Sample, H. Larone, Henry Beck, John W. Scott, Donald Leonard, Benjamin Smith and William Rogers.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Not in session.

NEW SUITS.

An action of the case was commenced yesterday by one Anson M. Truesdell, who sued out a *capias* for the arrest of David Stanton. It is alleged by the plaintiff that he was falsely arrested at the instance of Stanton on a charge of having appropriated to his own use, with intent to steal, a large sum of money.

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A bill for divorce was filed by Sarah Murray, charging her husband, Michael, with habitual intemperance and cruelty. The wife states that she was married to respondent in this city on the 27th day of November, 1867, since which time she has behaved herself according to her duty as a wife. She charges him with having violated his duty by beating and choking her, as well as by neglecting to furnish her with necessary food and clothing, and at last by threatening her life, he having said that he would dash her — brains out.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The time having expired which was allowed to taxpayers to file their objections to judgments as against their property, as affected by the various special assessments, Chief Justice Gary entered upon the consideration of such as had been filed.

A great part of the morning session was taken up by the discussion of a preliminary matter. The attorney representing the objectors claimed that it was the duty of the City Clerk and of the Board of Public Works to produce in court, upon a proposal, the original rolls and such other pieces of proceedings as became material in the consideration of the objections to be passed upon. The court ruled otherwise, holding that it is the duty of the objectors to produce certified copies.

In the afternoon session the business of the tax matter was taken up, [illegible] exceptions and objections to some objections notified to be filed as was claimed by counsel, but not so recorded. The counsel claimed the right to [illegible] objections filed. The court declined to go behind the record, and further proceedings [illegible] as to these improvements. These warrants were as follows:

Planking alley in Block 54, Original Town.

Private drain on Franklin street, from South Water to Madison street.

Lamp posts on Hinde avenue, from Douglas place to Wabansia avenue.

Notice was given that all documents in the possession of the collector and of the Board of Public Works, which the objectors were entitled to use as evidence, would be produced. It was also announced that the City Clerk had peremptorily refused to bring his records into court, and would require parties to procure certified copies of such portions of the record as they needed. The court, however, made an order, and several parties were made to comply with the order, and several exceptions were taken.

Judgments were rendered in cases, and objections filed, as follows:

Paving Michigan street, from Clark to Kingsbury street.

Opening Adams street, from the present terminus to Western avenue.

Judgments were entered as follows:

PAVING STREETS.

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Harmon court, from [illegible]

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Market street, from Madison to VanBuren street. (Second assessment.)

CURBING.

Monroe street, from Clark to Market street. (Second assessment.)

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In block between Indiana and Michigan avenues, from Eighteenth to Twentieth street.

In Block 15, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 3, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 22, Fractional Section 15 addition, north to south.

In Block 24, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 9, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 10, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 35, Original Town of Chicago.

In Block 28, Original Town of Chicago.

PRIVATE DRAINS.

On Adams street, from Michigan avenue to Market street.

On Archer avenue, from Stewart avenue to State street.

On Monroe street, from Market to State street.

On Harmon court, from State street to Michigan avenue.

On Twenty-second street, from State street to Kankakee avenue.

WATER SERVICE PIPES.

On Twenty-second street, from State street to Kankakee avenue.

LAMP POSTS.

On Prairie avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first street.

On State street, from South Water to Randolph street.

On Hubbard Court, from State street to Wabash avenue.

On Adams street, from Wabash avenue to Market street.

On LaSalle street, from Madison to Van Buren street.

On Peck court, from State street to Wabash avenue.

On Twenty-second street, from Calumet to Kankakee avenue.

SIDEWALKS.

East side of Calumet avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth street.

WEST DIVISION—PAVING STREETS.

Milwaukee avenue, from Desplaines street to Elston road. (Second assessment.)

Van Buren street, from Canal to Halsted street. (Second assessment.)

OPENING STREETS.

Monroe street, from Leavitt street to Western avenue.

West North avenue, from Milwaukee to Western avenue.

PLANKING ALLEYS.

In south half Block 54, section 7, 39, 14.

In south half Block 54, northwest quarter Section 21, 39, 14.

PRIVATE DRAINS.

In Adams street, from Canal to Halsted street.

GAS SERVICE PIPES.

In Washington street, from Halsted to Union street.

WATER SERVICE PIPES.

In Halsted street, from Harrison street to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad crossing.

In Adams street, from Canal to Halsted street.

SIDEWALKS.

On north side of Wabansia avenue, from Elston road to Milwaukee avenue.

On east side of Ann street, from Fulton to Carroll street.

Both sides of Hamilton street from Monroe to Jackson street.

Both sides of VanBuren street, from Hoyne to Robey street.

Both sides of Emma street, from Milwaukee avenue to western terminus.

LAMP POSTS.

On Desplaines street, from Lake to Washington street.

On West Monroe street, from Reuben street to a point 118 feet east of L-[illegible] street.

NORTH DIVISION—PAVING STREETS.

Wells street, from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue.

Dearborn street, from Chicago avenue to Division street.

Wells street, from Chicago avenue to Division street.

Clark street, from Chicago avenue to Division street, excepting so far as it is affected by the paving done out by the Street Railway Company.

Division street, from Clark street to Clybourne avenue. (Order as above.)

PRIVATE DRAINS.

In Clark street, from Chicago avenue to Division street.

WATER SERVICE PIPES.

In Clark street, from Chicago avenue to Division street.

SIDEWALK.

On west side of Vine street, from North avenue to Willow street.

LAMP POSTS.

On Dearborn street, from North Water street to Ontario street.

JUDGMENTS.

Henry T. Porter et als. v. Amos B. Cummings, impleaded; for $121.78.

Josiah Hindman et al. v. James H. Nutting; for $[illegible].

T. E. North v. The Same; for $[illegible].

Elphalet W. Blatchford et als. v. A. Kellogg; for $[illegible].

Morris L. Leopold et als. v. Simon Schweitzer; for $[illegible].

William G. Skinner v. S. J. Wells, impleaded; for $[illegible].

Myron N. Rogers et als. v. Moses H. Hall; for $[illegible].

IN CHANCERY.

Thomas McCabe v. Ira Porter et al. Bill to enforce the specific performance of a contract of sale of lot 16 block 23, Canal Trustees' subdivision of section 33, 39, 14 east, and to restrain the enforcement of a judgment in ejectment. Demurrer overruled.

Joseph Dulet vs. Joseph Tilmant et al. Bill. Dismissed.

Andrew Webb vs. William M. Webb. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery.

The Powder Company vs. John M. Rice, Collector of the Town of Cicero. Injunction made perpetual to restrain the Town Collector from collecting tax upon powder stored in their powder house, which was elsewhere taxed under the city charter.

In the divorce case of Mary Cline vs. Lydia [illegible] a decree was entered [illegible]. This proceeding was [illegible] the husband had discovered the order of court in [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] a fixed determination to [illegible]

November 10, 1867 [illegible] Brown the [illegible] section 7, 39, 14 east [illegible] to restraining the [illegible] the words [illegible] the property [illegible] by the decree [illegible]

Margaretta Wood v. J. [illegible] for divorce. The [illegible] married on the [illegible] city, and that she [illegible] her husband [illegible] to them. It is charged [illegible] the past six years [illegible] and when drunk has [illegible] repeated cruelty [illegible]

Theobold Forester v. J. [illegible] with [illegible] that defendant is indebted [illegible] $[illegible] for wines and [illegible] defendant was, when [illegible] of Michigan, and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] charging at the rate of $3 per [illegible] is alleged that the contract [illegible] of course is [illegible] of any judgment which [illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

Ernest Czapla was appointed [illegible] Fitzgerald, under [illegible] been appointed to administer [illegible] Thomas Fitzgerald under [illegible]

Judge McAllister [illegible] of this court, [illegible] divorce.

Anna D. Forsyth v. John [illegible] filed February 24, [illegible] accepted service of a copy of the [illegible] January, at New York, [illegible] and waived his right [illegible] that the parties were married [illegible] was testified to that the [illegible] had lived here about three [illegible] two years she and [illegible]

Cynthia H. Betts v. George [illegible] on the ground of the [illegible] on December, 1864.

Catherine Bickey v. [illegible] the ground of cruelty. [illegible] married December 18, 1864, [illegible]

A writ of habeas corpus [illegible] Ellis [illegible] relieve the relator from [illegible] School.

Johanna Lomax v. [illegible] for divorce on the ground [illegible] cruelty. It is alleged [illegible] in the city of [illegible] 7th day of April, 1865.

AN ESSAY ON [illegible]

Influence of Vegetation on the Climate [illegible]

The Connection Between [illegible] and Public [illegible]

Paper by Dr. [illegible]

Dr. John H. Rauch [illegible] Academy of Sciences, a [illegible] subject of the influence of vegetation [illegible] the climate and condition of [illegible] The audience consisted of [illegible] gentlemen, including two [illegible] the speaker, who [illegible] There were but two members present, not enough to [illegible] quorum, but the [illegible] declared, was aching to deliver [illegible] immense amount of vegetable [illegible] had accumulated, and according [illegible] [illegible] to be opposed to [illegible] himself, as the vastness of the [illegible] to have prevented his giving [illegible] it demanded. He had thought [illegible] present the matter so as to [illegible] to prevent hasty and [illegible] be finally convinced that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Feb. '69, the mercury has only run ... [illegible] ... It generally ... the vicinity of 80 to 90 through-

... favorable fall placed our strawberries in the best condition for a full ... [illegible] ... season they have shown for ...

... contend that the hills of Lower ... the home of delicious peaches, ... the vine, and, in fact, almost ... of fruit adapted to our climate. ... lengthens out the season we ... We never have the same fruit in ... once, consequently there is no ... the mouth ... We sell the first fruits, they ...

EGYPTIAN.

CALIFORNIA.

Ravages of the Small-Pox—Town of San Juan Decimated.

[illegible]

... In December the small-pox broke ... the city. At first but little attention ... it beyond the ordinary course of ... But the disease grew virulent ... deaths occurred. Through some ... [illegible] ...

[illegible]

THE WHISKEY WAR.

Nine Distilleries Captured—Wholesale Destruction of Stills in Three Counties.

From the Louisville Democrat, Feb. 1.

The Deputy United States Marshals have been driving a "smashing" business during the past few weeks, in various counties of the State, where illicit distilling has been in vogue. On Saturday they brought in nine white men and a darkey, who had been cheating their "Uncle Samuel" by jumping the revenue laws. These men were captured in the mountains of Larue, Russell and Cumberland counties by Deputy United States Marshals Thomas Slater and John Wyatt. ... The names of the white men, all of whom carried on distilleries, are James Howard, William Bethel, John Hall, Sylvester Etherton, Robert Green, Jackson Coffee, Harrison H. Wade, Turner Smith and Thomas Murley.

The Deputy Marshals were aided by a squad of mounted infantry, and scoured the country for upwards of a week, and they had a lively time of it, as some of the parties made desperate resistance. One of their prisoners, named Dan Howard, made his escape, ... was shot under him, and he got away through a shower of bullets. The deputies had several warm skirmishes, in which shots were freely exchanged, but with no serious results. Coffee and Wade were captured in Russell County by Deputy Marshal Wyatt, who also captured Smith and Murley in Cumberland County. Howard, Bethel, Hall, Etherton, Green and the negro were captured in Larue County, by Deputy Marshal Slater.

There were some nine or ten stills destroyed in all by the Deputy Marshals. Those in Larue were the property of Geo. Able, Alfred Lasher, Green & McDaniel and Daniel Howell. Those in Cumberland belonged to Selbert, Cain and Dailworth. Those in Russell were owned by S. Harris. One of the stills, which was brought along, was owned by Aaron Beck, of Russell County. The Deputy Marshals are making "red-hot" times for distillers who evade the revenue laws. Parties are brought in almost daily from the different counties, and they have "a hard road to travel" before the United States Court.

A WALL STREET SENSATION.

Church Funds Invested in Stocks—Important Rumors from Trust Companies—The Brokers Caught.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 3.

[illegible]

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

Railroad Operators Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud the Pacific Railroad Company ... Worth of First Mortgage Bonds.

[illegible]

... for negotiating the said loan ... was to give the said Wolff a promissory note of the said railroad company for the sum of $100,000, ... mortgage bonds of the said company as ... through this deponent as its author, performed all the conditions of the said contract, but that the said Goodall and Lyon and Wolff instead of keeping the said mortgage bonds in their possession, as they agreed to do, to be delivered to the said company at the maturity of said note, against the will and without the consent of said company, sold the bonds on the same day that they received them, at less than the market value thereof, and appropriated the proceeds to their own uses and benefit. That deponent has since ascertained and believes that the representations made relative to said Wolff to deponent by the said Goodall and Lyon are wholly untrue in every particular, and that they knew the same to be false when uttered by them to this deponent. Deponent therefore says and charges that the said Goodall and Lyon made such representations for the purpose and intent of inducing this deponent, the agent of the said company, to take the said loan and part with the possession of the said bonds, so that they could be sold and the proceeds appropriated to their own use. Deponent also says and charges that the said Simon Wolff, Volney Wright and James Wilkinson conspired with the said Goodall and Lyon for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the said company out of said bonds, inasmuch as the said Wolff, Wright and Wilkinson were to receive a portion of the proceeds from the sale of said bonds, and were parties to the arrangements to obtain possession of the said bonds from the said company, and that they all, viz.: Goodall, Lyon, Wolff, Wright and Wilkinson, conspired together with the felonious intent to and did obtain the said bonds from the possession of deponent, the property of said railroad company, by means of said false and fraudulent representations, of the value of $125,000, and appropriated the proceeds to their own uses and benefit, and he prays that they may be arrested and dealt with as the law directs.

The magistrate having issued his warrant for the arrest of Goodall, Lyon, Wolff, Wright and Wilkinson, they were all arraigned before him yesterday, and made familiar with the contents of the affidavit of Mr. Ham, the complainant in the case. The accused denied their guilt and demanded an examination, which was granted, and it will be held to-day at 1 o'clock, when some further and it is said startling developments will be made. The prisoners were all refused permission to give bail, and were committed to the Tombs to await the hearing to-day. It is said that a well-known leading mercantile firm in this city stood in the background of this extraordinary transaction, and furnished the funds for the successful operation of the scheme. Goodall is described as an insurance agent and money broker, having an office at No. 90 Broadway. Lyon is a lawyer, doing business at No. 48 Broad street.

The Danbury (Conn.) Flood.

From the Danbury (Conn.) Jeffersonian Extra, February 1.

The most terrible disaster that ever occurred in Danbury happened last night, destroying a number of lives and property. At about dark, the upper Kohanza dam gave way, letting down the water in such force as to carry away the lower dam also. The water of the two dams thus let loose, swept onward with irresistible force, and carried all before—Flint's damstone being ... [illegible]

The upper Main street bridge was carried away, and also the Balmforth avenue and White street bridges. ... Lacey, Hoyt & Co.'s shop are rendered almost impassable.

Houses and small buildings were carried down stream and destroyed. Immense cakes of ice were carried a great distance from the stream. A house in the north end of the town, occupied by a Clark family, was carried away, taking its inmates ... [illegible] ...

Flint's dam is carried away, and his factory is greatly damaged. ... Lacey, Hoyt & Co.'s shop, Morehouse's shop ... [illegible] ...

Exit of Messrs. Breckinridge and Benjamin from the Confederacy.

From the Florida Peninsular.

There are a few facts connected with the escape of General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin from the Confederacy which are perhaps not generally known. After the surrender of General Lee's army, both General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin made their way to Florida. General B. struck the State near Monticello, where he found friends who assisted him in getting to Marion County, from whence he hoped to find an opportunity to get out of the country. General Breckinridge spent a number of days in hunting and fishing with his friends in Marion, but knowing that he could not remain there long, his friends procured a small metallic boat, in which he and his companions, Colonel Wilson and Captain Wood, and the General's faithful servant, soon found themselves ascending the St. John's River. The party, after ... [illegible] ... reached New Smyrna, where they found a schooner which carried them safely to Nassau, N.P. The General was accompanied by Colonel Cabel.

Mr. Benjamin also struck Florida near Monticello, where he met friends who guided him on to the vicinity of this place, ... Benjamin hoped to find some way ... or one of the Bahama Islands; ... a strict watch kept by the U.S. troops stationed here, and the ... [illegible] ...

THE COURTS.

Greatly Increased Activity in the Divorce Market.

Three Decrees Rendered and Five New Bills Filed.

The Special Assessments—Additional List of Judgments.

Injunction Against the Collector of the Town of Cicero.

Reform School Habeas Corpus.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States District Court the case of the United States v. Twenty barrels of highwines, &c., the distillery of Babcock & Maguire, was given to the jury.

IN ADMIRALTY.

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Monroe street, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second street.

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In Block 14, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 6, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 10, Fractional Section 15 addition, north and south.

In Block 55, Original Town of Chicago.

In Block 58, Original Town of Chicago.

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Monroe street, from Leavitt street to Western avenue.

West North avenue, from Milwaukee to Western avenue.

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... W. Bleichford et al. v. A. Kellogg; ...

... Leopold et als. v. Simon Schwertzer; ...

... S. Skinner v. E. J. Wells, impleaded; ...

... K. Rogers et als. v. Moses H. Hall; for ...

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Joseph Dulet vs. Joseph Trimont et al. Bill ...

... Webb v. William M. Webb. Decree ... on the ground of adultery.

The Powder Company vs. John M. Rice, Collector of the Town of Cicero. Injunction ... to restrain the Town Collector from ... upon powder stored in their powder house, which was elsewhere taxed under the ...

In the divorce case of Mary Cone vs. Louis Cone ... the arrest of the ... This proceeding was had at ... who made affidavit that ... the order of Court in ... [illegible]

... Daniel B. Brown et al. ...

Rosemunde M. ... commenced Nathaniel J. Brown the undivided half of south-west quarter of section 7, 39, 13 east, but that an error was made ... the deed of record by the use of the words southeast instead of southwest. ... the property in question was sold by the Sheriff, the title thus coming to James Hervey, in him by the decree the title is confirmed.

Margaretta Wolf v. John Wolf. Proceeding for divorce. The complainant alleges that she was married on the 24 day of November, 1851, in this city, and that she has resided here since. She ... her husband since ... daughters were born to them. It is charged that the husband has for the past six years been addicted to drunkenness, and when drunk has been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty, both toward his wife and their children. It is further charged that defendant has been a habitual drunkard for more than two years. It is also ... and children from their home, so that they were compelled to seek refuge with his brother.

Theobold Foerster v. Joseph Wurmer. Assumpsit, with capias issued. The plaintiff alleges that defendant is indebted to him in the sum of $250 for services and liquors. It is charged that defendant was, when the bill was made, a resident of Michigan, and that he represented that he had a large quantity of cord-wood which he would ship from Three Oaks in response for the liquors, charging at the rate of $3 per cord on the cars. It is alleged that the contract was not completed. Of course it is charged that there is danger of the loss of any judgment which may be obtained.

COUNTY COURT.

Ernest Crepin was appointed guardian of Margaret Fitzgerald, under bond of $7,000. He was also appointed to administer on the estate of Thomas Fitzgerald under bond of $6,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Judge McAllister yesterday held a short session of this court, and granted three decrees of divorce.

Anna D. Fernum v. John M. Fernum. Bill filed February 2d. In this case the husband accepted service of a copy of the bill sometime last January, at New York, where it is said he lived, and waived his right as to reply. It appeared that the parties were married May 30th, 1855. It was testified to that the husband had been of intemperate habits for two years, that the wife had lived here about three years, and that for two years she had been compelled to provide for herself.

Cynthia H. Baker v. George W. P. Baker. Decree on the ground of the husband's drunkenness and cruelty. The parties were married November 24, 1864.

Catherine Bickey v. Barnard Bickey. Decree on the ground of cruelty. The parties were married December 18, 1866, at Oswego, N. Y.

NEW SUITS.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out at the relation of Ellis Smalley, by which it is sought to relieve the relator from custody in the Reform School.

Johanna Lomeris v. Jacob Lomeris. Proceeding for divorce on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty. It is alleged that the parties were married in the city of Groningen, in Holland, on the 7th day of April, 1855.

AN ESSAY ON PARKS.

Influence of Vegetation Upon the Climate and Atmosphere.

The Connection Between Sanitary Science and Public Parks.

Paper by Dr. Rauch.

Dr. John H. Rauch last evening read, at the Academy of Sciences, a second paper upon the subject of the influence of vegetation as affecting the climate and condition of the atmosphere. The audience consisted of two ladies and seven gentlemen, including two reporters and excluding the speaker, who constituted the tenth. There were but two members of the Academy present, not enough to constitute a constitutional quorum, but the essayist, as he declared, was aching to deliver himself of the immense amount of vegetable matter which he had accumulated, and accordingly delivered. He said he appeared in a manner unsatisfactory to himself, as the vastness of the subject was such as to have prevented his giving to it the time that it demanded. He had thought best, however, to present the matter as soon as possible, in order to prevent hasty and injudicious legislation. He was firmly convinced that we can change our climate by the proper location of parks and the planting of trees, and thus diminish the mortality. Man was the architect of his own abiding place, and he should establish a connection between sanitary science and public parks. The elementary composition of plants, which combine carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, ... [illegible] ...

... The influence of the lake was touched upon as moderating the temperature and exercising a beneficial influence for at least eleven months of the year, by supplying oxygen in place of carbonic acid.

Winds are the result of changes of temperature, and the precipitation of rain are, acting as ... [illegible] ...

... The north wind is the least frequent with us of any other wind. It generally exercises a beneficial influence, and is with us the mildest, with the exception of the southern and east, owing to the fact that the lake lies to the north of the city. In summer, at New Orleans, this wind causes sickness. In the summer it is cool and refreshing. This wind, like all others, is influenced by locality.

The northeast is the most common wind in spring and summer, and in March, April and May is a cold, damp wind. This continues until the temperature of the earth is higher than that of the lake, when this wind becomes cool and pleasant until the middle of November, or until the temperature of the earth becomes lower than that of the lake. This wind exercises a marked influence on pulmonary diseases in the spring, and is the main reason why our springs are so unpleasant, but in the summer this is generally beneficial. The northeast wind blows malarial fever into some portions of Rome. In Batavia this wind is highly unfavorable to health. On the west side of the town of Marenne, in France, are situated vast marshes. When the wind blows from the north and northeast, fevers are rarely encountered. When, however, the wind blows from the west, south-west, or south, so as to pass over these paludal surfaces before reaching the town, fevers make their appearance in the latter. On the contrary, at St. Aignant, situate opposite Marenne, and on the other side of the marshes, matters take a different turn, and during the prevalence of the east wind, the town becomes sickly, when it ceases when the opposite currents set in.

The east wind, with the exception of the north, is the least frequent, and is more common in spring than in any other season of the year. In spring it is warm, and while from this direction there is a diminution in the number of acute inflammatory diseases, and only a short time in the spring is it disagreeable. The lake exercises a marked influence on this and the northeast winds. Edinburgh is supposed to derive fever through the agency of the east wind, which blows it from Holland. The same wind wafts malaria from Essex to London.

Of all the winds none is as depressing and enervating as the southeast. In winter it is pleasant, but in summer and autumn it is warm and damp. In addition to its depressing effect it brings with it the exhalation of the swamp below the city and those bordering on the Calumet. When the weather has been intensely cold for a number of days, a change to this direction will diminish mortality, but for at least nine months of the year it is the most fatal wind. Fortunately, it is the least frequent of the four principal winds. When no epidemic tendency exists a change to this direction generally ends fatally in nearly all diseases, when the patient has been hanging, as it were, in the balance. It also increases all infantile and diarrheal diseases. The most marked change that I have noticed occurred during the 17th of July, 1868, when the wind blew from the northeast, and mortality was 21. On the 17th it changed to the southeast, and 84 died; 18th, wind continuing from the same direction 68 deaths occurred, the mean temperature of the two days being nearly 88 degrees. On the 19th the wind changed to the northeast, and the mortality diminished to 31, with a mean temperature of 77½ degrees. It was at this time that the greatest mortality occurred in the Twelfth Ward. In almost every climate and country this is the most fatal wind that we have any record of, carrying with it the plague at Constantinople, Russia, Poland, and, in fact, all the countries of Europe bordering on the Mediterranean. In London it produces an unfavorable influence, because it blows over marshes, the same being also the case in Dutch Guiana. It is a warm, pleasant wind in winter, but in all other seasons of the year it is damp, depressing, enervating and poisonous.

The south wind is more common than either the east or north. It is most common in winter, when it exercises a beneficial influence in moderating the extreme cold weather of the westerly winds, diminishing the mortality, the same being the case in spring. In the summer it prevails only when great changes have taken place, and its influence upon health is quite marked, as between this damp hot heat and the dry northerly. In autumn it exercises no influence, as it is quite rare.

We now come to the prevailing wind, not alone of Chicago, but the entire valley of the Mississippi—the southwest. In 1868 it was the hottest and coldest, and, when great disturbances take place, it has been in the main, both the warmest and coldest. In the summer it is hot, dry and relaxing; in winter cold and sharp and partakes of the character of the country over which it blows, and, locally, it exercises a vast influence in a sanitary point of view, in summer and autumn, carrying with it ... of the exhalations of Mud Lake and the region bounded by the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is the normal wind of autumn; but, owing to our level plain, and the great changes that suddenly take place, it is more frequent in winter, and summer, as in 1866 and 1868. This wind has a more extensive and exhilarating surface than any other, necessarily carries a great inducement ... and it is the ... west of the malaria over our city, and next to the southeast, is the most fatal, and, owing to its great prevalence, causes a greater mortality than any other wind.

The west wind is more common than any from the direct points of the compass, and is most frequent in winter, when it generally is the coldest wind. The mortality by this wind is larger in winter and autumn. In summer a change to this point from the south is cool and invigorating, and its influence is marked in a great diminution of the deaths, and, generally speaking, less mortality occurs than from any other direction, ... it may be said to be the healthiest wind during the entire year.

The northwest wind might be called Boreas, as it is a fierce, cold, penetrating wind in winter, and summer it is cool and refreshing. It is pretty equally divided between winter, spring and autumn, it being least prevalent in summer. In the spring this wind ... and causes great changes. ... [illegible]

Tables were presented, showing the points where the wind to be most prevalent in this city and the mortality, the northeast next, northwest least, great ... [illegible]

... of a southeast wind, and in July, 1868, when a southwest wind prevailed, the greatest mortality occurred in the Twelfth Ward—the condition of the residents of both these wards being better than that of the residents of the Fifth Ward, where a less comparative mortality occurred. Lincoln Park was located properly as concerned the north-west ... [illegible] ... the city limits to Chicago avenue, in order to protect the city from northwest winds in spring and winter. A park should also be located in the southwest, running from Sixteenth or Twenty-second street to below the city limits, in order to ward off the southwest winds from Mud Lake and the sewerage in the canal, and one from the south-west and southeast. An independent Park Commission in each division was recommended, the property directly benefited by parks to be taxed, and also proceeds of ... the improvements of the parks. The ... respective divisions would ... A strictly sanitary point of view he thought no benefit could be derived from a park located directly to the westward of the city, as the winds from that direction are generally healthy and not especially polluted. The same good could be accomplished by the location of parks in the northwestern and southwestern portion of the city.

He recommended the sale of Lake Park up to Monroe street and the accretions, as more good could be accomplished by an expenditure of money. Even in a sanitary point of view, elsewhere it is required, owing to the want of time, that he could not allude to the influence of parks on mental training, morals, recreation and amusement and the instruction of our school children. He called attention to the fact that owing to the great changes of atmosphere in January, 1868, there was an average daily mortality of fifteen, while in the same month of this year, owing to the equable character of the atmosphere, the average daily mortality was but eleven. He concluded by stating that he was fully satisfied that the climate of Chicago could be changed by the proper location of parks and the planting of trees in and around the city, on all the leading streets and roads, and that the mortality would be diminished.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

We find the following in the New York *Herald* of the 2d, and give it for what it is worth:

"There are a great number of bogus stock-jobbing concerns in this city which prey upon the credulity of the people and plunder them to the extent of millions annually. Among the most prominent and the most dangerous are the life insurance companies. We intend, on some future day to exhibit the inside workings of these concerns and let the public see where their money goes, who reap the profits, and who gather in the benefits."

We have always had sufficient confidence in the integrity and watchfulness of the Hon. William Barnes, the Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York, to believe that he compelled every company doing business there to comply with the stringent and wholesome laws of that State governing the organization and business of life insurance companies, but the ingenuity of the New York bankers in evading the tax on capital, which is now creating a sensation in financial circles there, makes almost anything in that line seem possible. The *Herald*, however, got up a false alarm in the insurance line some months ago, from being deceived by the pretentious title of the "National Life Insurance Company of the United States" and it is possible it may be deceived again. Nevertheless, having made the charge, it owes to the public either a confirmation or a retraction of the accusation. There are no other institutions in New York or anywhere else in which so large a proportion of the whole population of the United States have so direct an interest as in the life insurance companies of New York city, and it is not extravagant to say that the daily bread of thousands of future widows and their children depends on the integrity of the men who manage these companies. The *Herald* has made a sweeping charge, which has never been made before, and one in substantiation of which it should give facts and figures.

The earnings of the principal railways for the past year, as compared with 1868, are given in the accompanying table:

	1867.	1868.
Chicago & Alton	$3,893,461	$4,544,132
Northwestern	11,719,848	13,429,584
Rock Island	4,166,108	4,437,791
Illinois Central	7,163,991	7,831,863
Marietta & Cincinnati	1,320,718	1,384,095
Michigan Central	4,371,071	4,570,074
Michigan Southern	4,612,742	4,974,496
St. Paul	5,683,836	6,317,554
Ohio & Mississippi	3,459,319	3,264,329
Fort Wayne	7,943,186	8,607,739
Alton & Terre Haute	2,297,900	1,945,308
Toledo	[illegible]	3,336,927
Western Union	774,607	825,487
New York Central		14,28_,300
Hudson River		5,588,871
Harlem		2,756,223

"The total business done by the associated banks of New York city during the year 1868 reached the enormous sum of $31,269,116,345—about twelve times the amount of the national debt. Allowing about three hundred business days to the year, the actual average of business in the money center transacted with, by and through the banks is about $100,000,000 daily."

The popularity of Western railroad stocks in European markets continues to increase, and a steady demand from Amsterdam and Frankfort for small lots of ... reported by New York papers. The New York *Tribune* of the 2d reports that "the Adams Express Company have repurchased from the American Merchants' Union the paying rights ceded to that company under the old consolidation. The price paid has not been named, but the American Merchants' Union demanded $3,000,000 in Adams Express stock. It is said a part of the payment was in cash. The American Merchants' Union will now continue to do business upon a capital of $18,000,000 after losing a large portion of its best paying routes."

In the local market some of the banks continue to report an increasing demand for money, though this increased activity is chiefly at banks which have the largest lines of grain and provision accounts, and is due, to a considerable extent, to the speculative activity in those articles. There has, however, been for a week or two past a growing disposition to embark in new enterprises that was not apparent a month ago. People, generally, are coming to the conclusion that though Congress will probably pass a bill authorizing specie contracts, there is not much probability of other financial measures being adopted, and as the fears of disturbances from premature attempts at specie resumption have disappeared ... there is some ... speculation and legitimate trade. The banks in general, are, however, accommodating their customers with all they ask for without difficulty, and at some banks first-class short-time paper is even in request. The rate for discounts is the legal 10 per cent, though persons who have not the regular banking facilities and are obliged to have money, are paying much higher rates in the open market.

Currency movements continue light, and though there are orders from some parts of the country for currency, some of the country banks are also ordering remittances of funds from here to New York to make exchange. The merchants also continue to receive considerable currency for country collections, and altogether the movements of currency, or of funds in any shape, does not indicate a tendency of trade in any particular direction.

Exchange remains at about the same figures as yesterday. Sales were made between banks to day at 60c and a 75c per $1,000 premium, which were about the limits of the range. Counter rates are unchanged, bankers selling to their customers at 1-10 premium, and buying at from par to 1-10 discount.

The tendency of prices of government bonds and railway stocks seems reversed from what has been the rule for some weeks past, the former being higher and the latter lower. Governments are from ¼c to ½c higher, while stocks are from 1 to 3 per cent lower than yesterday.

Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109¾	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—New Issue	108¾	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108¾	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	109	108¾
U. S. 10-40s, large	108¼	108⅜
Cook County 7s	96¼	
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	96¼	
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	98	
American Gold	134¾	
Silver	125	

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

	Interest day.	Last year. 1868.	Feb. 4. To-day.
1881s	Jan. 1.	111⅛	113⅞
5-20s of '62	Nov. 1.	111¾	113¾
5-20s of '64	Nov. 1.	109⅜	109⅞
5-20s of '65	Nov. 1.	109⅜	111
5-20s of '65 new	Jan. 1.	107⅜	108⅞
5-20s of '67	Jan. 1.	107⅜	108⅞
5-20s of '68	Jan. 1.		109
10-40s	Sept. 1.	101⅛	108⅜

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold since Jan. 1st were 136¾ on Jan. 4d and 134⅜ on the 16th. The range in New York to-day was:

10:00 a. m.	135¾	12:30 p. m.	135¾
10:30 a. m.	135¾	2:00 p. m.	135¾
11:00 a. m.	135¾	2:30 p. m.	135¾
11:15 a. m.	135¾	3:00 p. m.	135¾
11:30 a. m.	135¾	3:30 p. m.	135¾
11:45 a. m.	135¾	4:00 p. m.	135¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The action of the Pennsylvania Legislature relative to the Fort Wayne Road was the great topic of conversation in financial circles and caused wide fluctuations on the Stock Exchange.

Money fairly active at 7 per cent on call in the morning, and much easier in the afternoon, 5 per cent being the ruling rate.

Sterling dull and heavy at 109⅜@109½.

Gold lower; opened at 135¾, and closed at 135¼@135⅜. ... [illegible] ...

Governments have been active and higher, and closed quiet. ... [illegible] ...

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 4:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

... Sales—Received ... [illegible]

Twelfth st, s of Wentworth ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	7,422	4,654
Wheat, bu	14,750	18,721
Corn, bu	21,900	39,185
Oats, bu	15,373	18,440
Rye, bu	2,981	372
Barley, bu	730	2,983
Grass Seed, lbs	197,390	66,378
Broom Corn, lbs		25,000
Cured Meats, lbs	168,980	99,000
Beef, bris		87
Lard, lbs	54,600	108,861
Tallow, lbs	21,190	9,000
Butter, lbs	6,700	2,750
Dressed Hogs, No	1,990	1,690
Live Hogs, No	5,977	4,973
Cattle, No	1,422	1,489
Hides, lbs	63,821	131,630
Highwines, brls	151	
Wool, lbs	500	3,530
Lumber, m	90	193
Shingles, m	1,080	

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	6,392	5,361
Wheat, bu	1,780	1,790
Corn, bu	9,919	5,393
Oats, bu	13,139	
Rye, bu	3,871	
Barley, bu	400	400
Grass seed, lbs	13,650	93,435
Broom Corn, lbs	23,888	14,119
Cured Meats, lbs	443,100	421,300
Beef, bris	169	99
Pork, bris	55	89
Lard, lbs		61,180
Tallow, lbs	41,486	
Butter, lbs	8,263	4,273
Dressed Hogs, No	3,306	4,977
Live Hogs, No	8,005	1,449
Cattle, No	528	1,091
Hides, lbs	109,390	100,000
Highwines, brls	358	17
Wool, lbs	49,487	3,960
Lumber, m	1,144	716
Shingles, m	651	741
Lath, m	69	197
Salt, brls	916	185

Receipts for to-morrow are 31 cars Wheat; 100 cars Corn, of which 86 are New, and 12 No Grade; 14 cars Oats; 2 cars Rye; and 1 car Barley. Total, 149 cars, or 62,000 bu.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but a slow set of markets, though with no particular variation in prices, but a general tendency to firmness except in Wheat and Rye.

Highwines were dull and weak. There were no buyers at over 90c, though New York was quoted better. Sales were confined to 50 brls free at 90c.

Provisions were less excited, but firm at previous quotations. There was not much done in the way of cash sales, but several settlements were made by parties who were satisfied that they had put up margins enough, and thought it time to get rid of the responsibility. Sales of Pork aggregated 2,770 brls at $32.75@33.00 for buyer the month here, and a ¼ off for Country; spot was steady at $32.50, and closed firm. Lard was quiet and easier, but steady at 20¼c for spot, and 20½c for buyer the month; sales were 2,250 tcs. Meats were very quiet and unchanged. A lot of Rough Sides sold at 15c; Hams at 17c for Sweet Pickled, spot or buyer the month; 16½c do at Alexandria. Mo., and 18c for Green. Grease was quiet at 14c.

Dressed Hogs were necessarily quiet, offerings being light, but all were readily taken in small lots, though for round lots buyers were unwilling to pay prices asked. Frozen Hogs sold at $14.00@14.25 for hard, and soft at 50c less.

The market for Flour continues dull, but under light stocks, dealers are firm in their demands at unchanged prices. There was nothing done in Winter Extras, and quotations were entirely nominal. Sales to-day foot 3,614 brls at $5.75@6.75 for Spring Extras; $4.25@4.90 for Spring Superfine, and $6.50 for Buckwheat. Rye Flour was dull and neglected, with sales at $5.90.

Wheat was quiet—almost dull—but unchanged in spite of reported lameness in New York. The market keeps up for the double reason that there is so much money invested in it in this city that there is a great interest at stake, and that a great many operators look at Wheat as a grain which is already so low that it must be higher when the time comes to move it forward. The Wheat market has been an enigma to the majority of operators, and may be equally so in the future. All depends on the demand from abroad, and on that point European authorities differ as much as those on this side of the water. On the Open Board the market was quiet at $1.16@1.16, closing at the inside. On 'Change it opened quiet at yesterday's closing prices, at $1.15¾ for car lots of No. 2 Spring, and ruled steady at that price, but rather tame during the morning hour, improving a ¼c, and then falling back to the ¼c, was very quiet thenceforward, closing steady at that price. We quote sales of 7,200 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.20@1.21; 74,400 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.15¾@1.16; 3,600 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.06@1.08, and 400 bu Rejected Spring at 99c. Total, 85,200 bu. Seller last half, sold at $1.15¾; seller March, and buyer the month at $1.15¾; seller sixty sold at the close at $1.15¾. No. 1 was in better demand, No. 2 quiet, and Rejected dull.

Corn was more quiet, for present delivery, at the same range of prices as yesterday, the unfavorable news from New York being offset by the lessened receipts in consequence of the storm. The inquiry for options was much more brisk than on any previous day of the year, and prices were higher in consequence, an appreciation of fully ½c being observable as compared with yesterday. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened tame on New, and ¼c lower than yesterday, at 55c, but more doing in options, and at present the market improved a ¼c toward noon, and then ruled steady and quiet at 55@55¾c till near one o'clock, then stiffened, and closed firm at the ¼c. We quote sales of 5,000 bu No. 1 at 65c; 183,300 bu New at 57¾@55¾c; and 21,600 bu No Grade at 53@53¾c. Total, 209,800 bu. Seller the last half of April sold largely at 71c; New sold at 58@58¾c, seller the month, and at 58¾@58¾c, seller March.

Oats were again quiet but firm. The impression seems to be gaining ground that the recent light receipts are a sign of a lighter crop than was estimated, and the heavy calls of the East for Oats show that the people there were bare of the grain. Speculators have, therefore, been buying up quietly, and left but little on the market. This put up prices, irrespective of New York quotations, and brought out prophets of a large future advance. Prices were helped by the fact of small receipts for to-day and to-morrow, with the expectation that they will be light for some days to come. On the Open Board the market was active. On 'Change it opened very quiet but firm, and ¼c higher than yesterday's closing prices, at 50c, improving a ¼c by noon, with occasional sales of "strictly" at the ¼c, and rushed up at 1 o'clock under an imperious call, closing at 50¾@51c. We quote sales of 67,000 bu at 50@50¾c, and 1,200 bu Rejected at 47@47¼c. Total, 68,200 bu. Seller last half sold at 51@51¼c; seller March at 51@51¾c; seller last half of April at 55c.

Rye was very quiet and about ½c easier. Sales were: 2,600 bu No. 1 at $1.16@1.16½, and 800 bu No. 2 at $1.14½@1.15. Total sales, 3,800 bu.

Barley was more active and buoyant, under a suddenly developed demand, principally speculative, based on the fact of decreasing supply. The market opened with a very strong feeling, $1.80 being willingly paid for car lots, and then offered for seller the month, which advanced the price of "strictly" to $1.82, the market closing at those quotations. We quote sales of 13,600 bu No. 2 at $1.80@1.82; 1,200 bu Rejected at $1.45, and 1,200 bu by sample at $1.65@2.03. Total, 15,600 bu.

There was an improved demand for Timothy Seed, but quotations were a trifle easier. Sales transpired at $3.35@3.00. Clover sold to a light extent at $9.75@10.00.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

Flour steadier and quiet at $6.60@7.00. Wheat quiet and tame at $1.57@1.58 in store. Corn heavy and dull at 90@93c; oats firmer at 74c. Whiskey firm and quiet at 96@97c. Pork lower and stable at $32.75. Lard firm at 21c. Hogs firmer at $14.75@15.00. Gold, 135¾.

CLOSING.

Flour—Low grades strong and salable at $6.65@7.10. Wheat heavy and salable. Corn lower and heavy at 90@93c. Oats unsettled at about 75c. Pork dull. Lard weak. Hogs firm. Whisky firm at 94c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.

Provisions firm, but more quiet. Mess Pork held at $33.50. Lard quiet at 20¼c. Bulk Meats held firmly; Shoulders, 13½c; Rib Sides, 15¼c; Clear Rib, 16¼c; Clear, 17c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.

Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Spring, $1.19; No. 2 do, $1.14¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s. Red Wheat, 9s 11d@10s 10d; White Wheat, 11s 5d@11s 6d. Old Corn, 33s; New Corn, 31s.

Later.

The Grain markets, after the close of 'Change, ruled dull, and quotations were nominally unchanged, No. 2 Spring Wheat closing steady at $1.15¾ spot, and new Corn at 55¾c seller March. At the evening meeting there was nothing done in Grain. Provisions were quiet but firm, with sales of 200 brls Mess Pork, at $33.75, buyer February; 200 brls do, same option, at $33.60; 180,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at 13c spot; 200 tcs Sweet Pickled Hams at 11¾c cash; 200 tcs Lard, buyer to the 15th of February, at 20¼c; and 30,000 lbs Rough Sides at 15c cash.

Live Hogs were in active demand at an advance of fully 25c per 100 lbs on common and medium grades. All were taken up as fast as received, at prices ranging at $10.90@12.50 for common strictly choice. The Cattle market continues dull and drooping, and prices were again lower. Transactions were restricted to 900 head, at a range of $3.50@7.00.

... BEEF CATTLE—There was no visible change to-day in the general character of the Cattle market ... [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were in fair demand and the market ruled steady at unchanged prices. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

... BARLEY—Received, 730 bu; shipped, 400 bu ... [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 151 brls; shipped, 358 brls. ... [illegible]

BRAN—Sales of 10 tons at $15.50 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales of 5 tons at $23.00 ...

BUTTER—Received, 6,700 lbs; shipped, 8,263 lbs. ... [illegible]

CHEESE—Trade was slack to-day, owing to the unfavorable character of the weather ... [illegible]

COAL—Business ruled rather more active to-day, but with this exception the market presented the same general features ... [illegible]

COFFEE—Trade exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and prices were firm as follows: ... [illegible]

CANDLES—Sales to-day were being made at the following range of prices ... [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,990 head; shipped, 3,306 head. ... [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—No change was visible in the general features of the market for goods coming under this head ... [illegible]

FISH—There was a slight falling off in the demand to-day, but the sales were fair in the aggregate ... [illegible]

HAY—The market was dull and languid, and prices, though nominally unchanged, ruled weak and irregular. ... [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 63,821 lbs; shipped, 109,390 lbs. ... [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The changes in this market to-day were few and unimportant. ... [illegible]

LEATHER—Owing to the strike among the shoe-makers, the demand for ... [illegible]

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH—The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past 24 hours: ... [illegible]

... NAILS—Under large stocks and a slight falling off in the demand, prices receded ... [illegible]

OILS—There was but a limited business transacted in Oils to-day ... [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received, 168,980 lbs Cut Meats, ... [illegible]

POULTRY—Sales include ... [illegible]

POTATOES—... [illegible]

SALT—... [illegible]

SPICES—... [illegible]

STARCH—The demand for Starch continues light, ... [illegible]

SEEDS—... [illegible]

TEAS—... [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market was quiet and prices were without material alteration. We continue to quote: ... [illegible]

WOOL—... [illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 4—Evening.

Consols for money, 93¼; account, 93¼; 5-20s, 76¾; Erie, 24; Illinois, 93¾.

Decrease of specie in the Bank of England, £313,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4.

Bonds, 79½@80.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4—Evening.

Five-twenties, 80.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s. Red wheat, 9s 11d@10s ...; white wheat, 11s 5d@11s 6d. Corn, 33s old; 31s for new.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—1:30 p. m.

Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—5 p. m.

Corn—Old, 33s 6d; new, 31s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—Evening.

Cotton excited; middling uplands, 12¾d; Orleans, 12⅞d; sales of 25,000 bales.

California white wheat, 11s 5d@11s 6d; red Western, ... [illegible] ...

Provisions—Pork, 97s 6d; Beef, 102s 6d. Lard, 74s. Cheese, 77s. Bacon, 59s 6d.

Tallow, 45s 6d. Turpentine, 30s 9d. Linseed oil, £30 10s.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Tallow, 45s 9d. Sperm oil, £96.

Sugar buoyant; Calcutta linseed, 59s.

Petroleum, at Antwerp, 59½ francs.

PARIS, Feb. 4.

Bourse steady. Rentes, 70f 2c.

HAVRE, Feb. 4—Evening.

Cotton closed at 140f for tres ordinaire on spot, and 139f for low middling to arrive.

LONDON, Feb. 4—Evening.

Linseed oil closed at £31 10s per ton.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The cotton market continues active and excited. The movement tends to impart ... [illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

PROVISIONS.

Pork took an upward turn at the close, and 250 brls were sold ... [illegible] ...

BREADSTUFFS.

More doing both in flour and wheat, with an export and home demand, holders showing, also, more disposition to sell.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio dull at 15@15c in gold. Sugars shade lower; fair to prime grocery 11¾@12¾c.

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

SWINE—Receipts, 400 head; firm, but nominal at 11¾@12c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.

HOGS—Steady at $10.75@11.75 for light to heavy.

CATTLE—Sales, for home consumption, in good demand and prices firm, but no important change. Prices unchanged, ranging at $3@7½.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

FREIGHTS—1,500 brls flour to London at 2s 6d.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; sales of 200 brls ... Wheat dull and lower ... [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton—About ... better with fair business ... [illegible]

... GROCERIES—Rice quiet and firm ... [illegible]

... FREIGHTS—To Liverpool—Quiet, without any change.

LATER.

... BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed steady for common, and dull and heavy for medium and good grades. ... [illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and without change; sales of amber, on the spot, at $1.85 ... [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Markets generally inactive; only sales from cars, ... [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet.

COTTON—Held at 28c, but the demand is light, still holders are strong.

WHISKEY—dull and prices nominal at 95c.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in good demand; sales 6,800 bush at ... [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork—Sales 2,500 brls at $32.50 for country and $33.00 for city on spot ... [illegible]

BUTTER—Unchanged and quiet at 28@30c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—TOBACCO—Offers readily taken; sound lugs advanced to $6.25@6.50. Other grades unchanged.

COTTON AND HEMP—Nothing transpired.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades in demand, but other qualities are quiet and firm. ... [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; city made, $8.00@8.25 for XXX white; ... [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—TOBACCO— ... [illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—COTTON—Irregular at 28@28½c. Receipts, 994 bales; exports, 1,559 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.75@8.00. Corn quiet and scarce, ranging at 75c. Oats firm at 71@72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $33.00. Lard quiet at 21@21½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 14c; sides 17½@18c.

DRESSED HOGS—$13.50@14.00.

HAY—Quiet at $26.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and steady. Wheat dull; sales of prime to choice red at ... [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged ... [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Nominal at 20c for crude, and 33½c for refined.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork held at $33.50. Lard ...

WHISKEY—Nominal at 96@98c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—AN INNOVATION IN BOAT BUILDING.—Messrs. Linn & Craig, of Gibraltar, have on the stocks, in their shipyard, a finely modelled steamer, intended ultimately for a propeller-barge, which, when completed, will be engaged in the grain or lumber traffic, with a capacity, roughly estimated, at about 45,000 bushels of grain ... The oak being used in this craft is said to be of the most superior quality—the oak being of fine grain, and ranging in length from sixty to seventy feet, with a average width ... [illegible] ... lists are as follows: Length, 150 feet keel; beam, 30 feet; with an average depth of hold 11 feet 8 inches. ... She will be ready for launching on or about the 15th of March, and will be at once towed to Cleveland for the reception of her engines from the ... works. She will be the property of Detroit parties.

BAY CITY.—During the season of 1868, 1,571 vessels reported at Bay City, and 1,722 cleared from the same port.

PORT OF CLEVELAND.—During the last quarter of 1868 the number of American vessels which entered the port of Cleveland was 908, with a tonnage of 343,066, having 10,949 men in their crews. American vessels cleared, 912; tonnage, 330,677; crews, 10,433. Vessels in foreign trade entered, 114; tonnage, 23,695; crews, 910; cleared, 109; tonnage, 16,201; crews, 712.

DROWNED.—Captain Dimmick and one of the sailors of the schooner Comet, a few days since, while attempting to reach the vessel, which lies beached on Little Charity Island, Lake Huron, broke through the ice. Persons aboard the vessel, observing their position, went to the rescue, but before they reached them the sailor was drowned. The Captain was rescued, but when taken out of the water was so overcome that he was unable to stand.

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

MADAME ROSS, the only really scientific Astrologist in the West, can be consulted at 149 Monroe-st., near Clark. She unfolds the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future. Tells with regard to business, love and happiness, or misfortunes, gains, losses, &c. Shows likenesses of absent friends, or future husband or wife. All in trouble call. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. Outline of life, by mail, $2. Send age and address as above. No cards or fortune-telling and trickery resorted to.

NOTICE.—To those who have been imposed on by so-called "Clairvoyants, Card Fortune-tellers, &c.," ... [illegible]

Transportation.

Montreal Transportation Comp'y.

CANAL BASIN, MONTREAL, 30th January, 1869.

This Company will contract to receive on ship at Quebec or Montreal, Railway and Pig Iron, Crockery and other heavy freight, and forward to Chicago or other Lake ports, with despatch.

They will also pass entries, bond, pay ocean freights, &c., without charge, except as disbursed.

Apply to HUGH McLENNAN & CO., Agents, Otis' Block, Chicago.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THIS STATE, BY THE **National Capital Life Insurance Co.** WASHINGTON, D. C.

Applications to be made before the 15th prox., giving ... experience ... Address J. B. PATTERSON, Secretary, Box 54.

Jewelry.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF JEWELRY

To be closed out at once. ... [illegible] ... Address Lock Box 401, Providence, R. I.

Business Cards.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

Wool Commission Merchants, 58 Broadway, New York, on February 1st will remove to 38 and 38 Park-place. ... [illegible]

Fine Arts.

FINE ARTS.

ENGRAVED STEEL PLATES.

Four very fine Steel Plates, the (Steels) to be disposed of. First-rate subjects, and not having been published here at all. Address A. T., 47 Varick-st., New York.

Machinery.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. ... [illegible] ... J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

Stencils.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE with my Patent Stencil Tools. ... [illegible]

Medical.

WHY ENDURE

A LIVING DEATH!

... [illegible] ...

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

And it is for him to say whether he will continue a sufferer ... [illegible]

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

... [illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC!

... [illegible]

Exchange Pain for Ease

And Weakness for Strength. ... [illegible] ... in short, become a

NEW MAN,

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants now ...

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

... [illegible]

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

... [illegible]

WASTING AWAY,

... [illegible]

HOOFLAND'S German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation highly concentrated and entirely free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. ... [illegible]

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your Blood pure. Keep your Liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound healthy condition, ... [illegible]

Weak and Delicate Children

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. ... [illegible]

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

SPEAKS FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would Ask for More Dignified or Stronger Testimony?

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1866.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and as an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages. Respectfully,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. ... [illegible] ... Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Medical Cards.

Private Matters.

In all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—male or female—go to or write to Dr. CLARK—the able and experienced specialist—at Room 4 Lawson Block, 120 Clark-st. ... [illegible] ... DR. CLARK, No. 4 Lawson Block, Chicago.

Dr. Townsend.

83 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases ... [illegible] ... "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Private Consultations,

And treatment in all private matters—male or female. DR. L. KANNEY, ... [illegible] ... P. O. Box 214, Chicago.

Dr. Whitmore,

166 and 168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of ... [illegible] ...

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient ... [illegible] ... "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Bassett,

167 and 169 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

Fever and Ague Extinguished.

... [illegible] ... HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS ... [illegible]

Words of Wisdom

For Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Medical.

THE WISE MEN OF THE LAND, the Divine, the Physician, the Judge,

USE DAILY,

In their own homes, and recommend to all Invalids and Sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Gout and Rheumatic Affections,

Nature's Own Great and Good Remedy,

TARRANT'S Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

AS THE

Best and Most Reliable Medicine

Ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases. ... [illegible] ...

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

278 Greenwich & 100 Warren-sts., N.Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Liquors, Champagne, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SOLE AGENT in the United States for

Messrs. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux,

PF. MARTIN & CO., Xeres,

SANDEMAN & CO., Oporto,

C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR, Nuits,

BURCHARD-DELBECK & CO., Reims,

FEIST BROS. & SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Main,

RAYNAL & CO., Cognac,

E. ALUSSE, Cognac,

DE LAAGE, FILS & CO., Cognac,

Begs to acquaint Grocers and Wine Dealers generally that he does not employ any Travelling Agents, and that all orders, either for direct importation or from stock in store or in bonded warehouses, must be addressed to him, and will receive his earliest attention.

E. LAMONTAGNE,

53 BEAVER-ST.

New York, 6th January, 1869.

Depot of the "DELMONICO" and "GRAND VIN" Champagnes, from Burchard-Delbeck & Co., Reims.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates. Four times a month—on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, ...

Feb. 9—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. ...

... [illegible] ...

JAS. WARNACK, Agent.

Window Pulleys.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS. ... [illegible] ... AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEY COMPANY, 14 Congress-st., Boston.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., ... Lake-st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Medical.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW

Of the Mode in which

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

ACT UPON THE

HUMAN SYSTEM.

THIS IS AN AGE OF INQUIRY.

People want to know the why and wherefore of all statements submitted to them as facts, and as far as this

Great Protective and Invigorant Is Concerned,

It is proposed to gratify them. All the Physicians admit that the greatest difficulty they encounter in their practice is in conveying to the

Seat of a Disease

A medicament that will counteract and neutralize it. Electricity has been tried for this purpose, but it is now generally admitted that the electric fluid is too subtle an agent to be made the vehicle of medication. It shocks the nerves but can not distribute through the system anything except itself. Medicated electricity is, in short, an exploded humbug. But a

LIQUID STIMULANT,

As every body knows, can be charged with the essential properties of any and every substance in the Materia Medica, and there is no herbal extract which it will not hold in solution with all its preventive and curative virtues unimpaired.

Now the pure liquid stimulant of which

Hostetter's Bitters

Is in part composed, is charged with invaluable vegetable remedies, and these, by reason of its powerful diffusive principle, it conveys to every organ and introduces into the circulation. To use a common expression, it goes to the spot, taking with it just what is wanted there. The ESSENCE OF RYE would undoubtedly diffuse itself through the organization as swiftly if administered pure and simple, as if mixed with the juices and alterative roots, barks and herbs. But of what use would it be without them?

Healing, Strengthening, Life-Sustaining

It would merely excite. It would neither protect nor cure. And herein lies the essential difference between the effect of the purest stimulant when given alone, and the same stimulant when administered in the medicated form of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Good Monongahela spirit is doubtless the mildest and most innocuous of all the varieties of liquor, but it only becomes a healthful medicine when impregnated with the vegetable elements employed in the preparation of the Bitters.

To Dyspeptic Sufferers.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of Indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. It may be safely asserted, however, that half of the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered state of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of

DYSPEPSIA

Are flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach between meals, a heavy, dull feeling in the head, fitful or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, restlessness during the night, and a weary, unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to despondency, loss of memory, confusion of thought, want of energy, sleeplessness, ... dimness of the eye; pain in the diaphragm, ... and a corpse-like pallor. ... [illegible] ...

... The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to Dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

Hostetter's Bitters.

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is in a working order, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be

NO DYSPEPSIA.

If it cannot do this, it requires reinforcement, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the commissary of the system. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. If it is prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, each of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties. Therefore, protect the

"Commissary Department."

Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it has become a chronic sitter. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that Dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and baffle it at once with this great repellant.

But if it is too late to prevent, remember that it is not too late to cure. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This belief is grounded on twelve years' experience of the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. It has ever had tallied the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would at least indicate one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, there is not one. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a specific for

Indigestion in all its Varieties.

Ladies in delicate health will find

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

wonderfully adapted to the relief of the difficulties to which they are subjected. The preparation, in cases of this kind, has a double operation. It not only controls the local irregularities which occasion the distress, but acting simultaneously upon the whole nervous system, checks the tendency to hysteria and despondency which always accompanies such disturbances. Ladies who are about to become mothers will find it

A SOVEREIGN BALM

for the uneasy sensations which they experience, and as a cordial for sustaining the strength while nursing, it is warmly recommended by many family physicians. At the most critical period of woman's life, viz: when she becomes of a marriageable age, and when she is verging upon the latter epoch of her life, which is generally considered the most dangerous, the Bitters will be most invaluable help to them ...

Sickly wives and mothers are advised to give the medicine a trial. They are certainly assured that it contains no ingredient that can possibly do any harm to the weakest of their number, while it undoubtedly

Contains the invigorating principle

which their enervated systems require. Let them beware of the cordial drops and tinctures often prescribed for invalid ladies. All these concoctions are

Mainly Composed of Common Alcohol,

and are, therefore, injurious. The liquors ordinarily given as tonics are still worse, being all adulterated with

POISONOUS DRUGS.

THE GOVERNMENT COUNTERSIGN.

The counterfeiting of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is now a somewhat more serious as well as difficult business than it was a few years ago, and bottles of the genuine article are now being authenticated by the official endorsement of the United States Revenue Department, in the form of a stamp engraved ... [illegible] ...

ST. GEORGE ON HORSEBACK,

in the act of spearing the Dragon, and underneath is a shield or escutcheon, bearing a Vandyke inscription, which counterfeiters are advised to look at before they venture to incur the penalty which is affixed to it. Below this, again, is

HOSTETTER & SMITH'S

... [illegible] ...

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

BORNER—MUFFITE.

Wedding Nuptials in High Life—Brilliant Assemblage at Lake View.

Youth, Beauty, Love, Music and Flowers!

[From Our Confidential Reporter.]

The most brilliant and happy wedding of this [illegible] season occurred on Wednesday evening, at the handsome country villa, at Lake View, of Albert Sturges, Esq. Invitations had been issued several weeks previous to the event, and the fortunate ones who were honored had been in a state of positive and [illegible] state of preparation ever since. Mlle Jennie [illegible], the fashionable [illegible], who has recently had an opening on Michigan avenue, corner of Seventy-ninth street, near the South Park and Southern Boulevards, was literally overrun with orders for the most elaborate importations of Parisian dresses, and Madame Tollette telegraphed to San Francisco to send, via the Pacific Railroad, the latest Chinese and Japanese novelties, but they were unfortunately delayed by a severe snow storm in the Rocky Mountains, which diverted them to the great market for ladies' outfits at Salt Lake City.

The lovely bride, Miss Muffitt, is quite petite in stature, of graceful and exquisite form. She is a granddaughter of the distinguished Theophilus Muffitt, Senior, who was the first man, some sixty years ago, who dared to prophesy the greatness of Chicago and Mud Creek, whom, with [illegible] English friends, he persuaded thus far into the wilderness, and appreciated the quality of dark and copious [illegible] abounding. The bridegroom, Mr. Julius Horner, called by his college chums "Jack Horner," is slightly shorter than the bride, [illegible] of fine personal and genteel appearance. His wedding suit, by Draper, who [illegible] south near the University grounds [illegible] the rising aristocracy of the city [illegible] up most superbly. The groom is a nephew of Judge Horner, one of the most upright and honorable park commissioners [illegible]. He is recommended as one of the Park Commissioners, as he is interested in outside property only, and could [illegible] parks and [illegible]. On dit: the minister's [illegible] to be [illegible] lot in Cicero or Calumet, as it is quite certain Judge Horner will be Park Commissioner. Parepa Rosa and Carl Rosa supported the bride and groom during the ceremony. Some disappointment was manifest, however, that no music could be obtained from these distinguished people, but they persisted in remaining dumb till after our reporter had gone.

The carriages were furnished by the celebrated house of Clarence & Lincoln, with two white [illegible] conspicuously, signifying only [illegible]. This firm will soon introduce the one-horse innovation, a [illegible] in the hand, [illegible] with the laborious [illegible] of the foot, and also the difficult feat of balancing yourself on little less than nothing.

The decorations of the house were designed and executed by Florist, who will be found under the Grand Inter-Oceanic Hotel. The New York, Chicago and San Francisco Consolidated Railroad and Insurance Company (Fish manager), carrying the China and English Regiments, will soon [illegible] at this hotel, and Florist does the floral [illegible].

The music for the occasion was to have been furnished by impressario Max Strakosch, but Kellogg could not be induced to give up her concert for the evening, and the opposite [illegible] the DesMoines [illegible] band performed. [illegible] was the finest that Gastrimo, the noted [illegible], ever conceived. To brighten the charm a hundred elegantly dressed dolls surrounded the [illegible] stranger, and then a hundred beautiful children with their laughing, smiling faces [illegible]. It had a delightful and pleasing effect. Mr. Horner and his [illegible] bride [illegible] the part of honor and it reminded the [illegible] of the nursery rhymes of "Auld Lang Syne," when

"Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner
Eating a Christmas pie."

The toilets, especially of the young ladies, were very elaborate.

Miss Ruby Smith, spending the winter with Miss Emma Smith, daughter of one of our most prominent railroad officials, was attired in a handsome [illegible] with magnificent jewelry [illegible].

Miss Pearl, an intimate friend of Miss Gerty [illegible], was [illegible] dressed in [illegible]. Miss Katy Buckingham introduced [illegible].

[illegible] Miss Rose Buckingham, appeared in an elegant blue, trimming of Clara Louise Kellogg.

Miss Lilly Marie Battle's dress was much admired for the ease and simplicity of her manners. Miss Nettie McCormick and Miss Marie Sturges, [illegible].

Of the many others our reporter had some difficulty [illegible].

[illegible] performed in the [illegible] style of the Russo-Greek Church, by Father St. De Jesus, the high priest and distinguished North Sider.

The display of presents was unequalled in the history of the gift. A complete library of all the standard works on "Love, Courtship and Marriage," was the gift of Lee Sturges; a handsome set of ancient car rings from Julia LeMoyne; a [illegible] from Miss Ethel Sturges, the musical [illegible]. Mr. Gray, one of our most prominent [illegible], a [illegible] from the extensive pewter ware of [illegible] Smith, in Austria; the Lutrateme family [illegible] five different members—each [illegible] of rare workmanship. Albert Sturges, [illegible] to the bride, in a useful article of [illegible], made by Cuttery & Co., at Shelbourne.

We have not space to speak of all the diamonds, jewels and special gifts of the near relatives—they [illegible] the personal. George Sturges, [illegible] presented [illegible] of pyramids decorated with unique valentines, which were distributed to all those present under the age of twenty-one years, with an accompanying [illegible].

We wish the happy couple bon voyage on their [illegible] to Paris via California and the East Indies, and will give them a hearty welcome on their return, to celebrate the "struggle" anniversary, a year hence, of this delightful dolls' party.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Library Hall Convention.

Persons favorable to the extension of the right of suffrage to the women of Illinois are requested to meet at Library Hall, Chicago, on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of February next, for the purpose of considering such measures as may be best adapted to the attainment of that object.

Charles B. Waite,	D. P. Livermore,
Mary A. Livermore,	T. M. Eddy,
C. H. Ray,	A. G. Beecher,
Catharine V. Waite,	A. Sherman,
Susan Brainer,	Jno. A. Jameson,
E. S. Williams,	Jno. V. Farwell,
Kate S. Doggett,	E. O. Taylor,
C. B. Farwell,	Hooker & Casey,
J. P. Lewis,	A. W. Raymond,
J. L. Pickard,	Mrs. J. F. Hawson,
Henry H. Smith,	Elizabeth Johnston,
Frank Gilbert,	E. F. Hurlbut,
Ann C. Tefford,	E. E. Pratt,
Mrs. J. C. Lovejoy,	Mrs. J. W. Loomis,
Myra Bradwell,	Mrs. E. S. Warren,
Mrs. S. Hayes,	Mrs. M. E. Dean,
Mrs. A. L. Taylor,	Edward Beecher,
Elizabeth Eggleston,	James P. Weston,
James B. Bradwell,	Mrs. J. F. Temple,
Joseph Haven,	Mrs. J. W. Adams,
J. S. Reynolds,	[illegible] Walker,
D. Blakely,	Mary A. Whitaker,
Mrs. E. F. Hurlbut,	Elvira W. Ruggles,
H. E. Hoyt,	W. W. Corbett,
Alfred L. Sewell,	J. B. Morton,
Geo. D. Williston,	B. A. Mills,
R. Allen,	Arthur Edwards,
N. E. Foster,	A. Reed & Sons,
[illegible] Smith,	S. M. Booth,
M. D. Smith,	Sumner Ellis,
Anne G. Throop,	Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Marsh
Robert Collyer,	Ruth Graham,
J. J. Colburn,	John Nutt,
C. J. Gilbert,	Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butler
G. T. Flanders,	Rose A. A. Richards,
Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut,	Mrs. S. W. Rice,
Edw'd Eggleston,	Mary S. Waite,
Sarah G. Cleveland,	J. F. Temple,
G. G. Lyon,	A. W. Kellogg,
E. Menkey,	W. H. Thomson,
Mrs. J. P. Brown,	J. W. Loomis,
Wm. D. Babbitt,	G. H. Green,
Elizabeth H. Babbitt,	Charles A. Dupee,
J. S. Page,	Edwin G. Keens,
W. O. Carpenter,	Chas. P. Kellogg,
Mrs. W. O. Carpenter,	F. W. Hall,
Mrs. R. W. Cobb,	Fanny Hicks,
T. D. Fitch,	Ellen Mitchell,
Harriet C. Fitch,	Laura M. Hubbard,
R. R. Allen,	And many others.
J. E. Forster,	

It will be seen by the above call that the forthcoming Woman Suffrage Convention, to be held in Library Hall next Thursday and Friday, Feb. 11th and 12th, is in the hands of the best people of Chicago. Among the signers to the call will be recognized the names of Judges, doctors of divinity, clergymen of almost every denomination, editors of leading papers, legislators, professors of theology, physicians, lawyers, merchants, eminent men of business, substantial [illegible] men and women of society. No call ever issued in this city, for any meeting, has carried with it greater weight of moral character, or more cordial promise of [illegible]. The names appended to this call are a guarantee that the discussion of the woman suffrage question will be carried on in this convention with calmness, dignity, intelligence and rare good sense. Every outside issue will be rigidly excluded. No other question will be allowed before the convention save that for the discussion of which it is called.

All are invited to join in the deliberations. The convention will be free to all, subject to such rules as it will adopt for the maintenance of good order and fair discussion. Not only are those invited who are favorable to the cause of woman suffrage, but they are most earnestly solicited to be in attendance who are opposed to it. Still more, they are most earnestly entreated to present their strongest arguments in opposition. The opponents of woman suffrage will receive the same fair and courteous treatment as the advocates. Let the most potent arguments on both sides be brought forward. The advocates of woman's enfranchisement have nothing to fear from a fair and candid [illegible] of truth with error. The attendance of [illegible] of all thoughtful men and women is desired. [illegible] [illegible] the whole. It is the [illegible] of this convention, to render the woman of the occasion uplifting [illegible].

The committee having in charge the preparations for the convention beg leave to assure the public that their arrangements for a successful meeting at Library Hall, on the 11th and 12th inst., are of the most complete character. Eminent women from abroad will be in attendance, and the ablest women and [illegible] of the West, the [illegible] has been secured. At the proper time the programme will be announced in detail. Although our preparations have been made quietly, with no flourish of trumpets, they have been made wisely and well.

Mary A. Livermore,
Chairman of the Committee, &c.

Closing-Out Sale.

Carson, Pirie & Co., who will soon remove from No. 128 Lake street to their new and commodious premises Nos. 118 and 120 State street, are doing a large business in the closing out sale. This is the third week, and has been very successful; the goods are cheap and the sales large. Those who have not been will not fail to [illegible] the extensive stock [illegible] to the public who wish to avail themselves of the great opportunity. It will not last long. Now is the accepted time; now the chance to get cheap dry goods.

Meteorological.

Meteorological report for February 4th, 1869, as observed by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 [illegible] street, [illegible]:

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Depth of snow to 2 p. m. 1¼ inches.

Recent Fires.

[illegible]

[illegible] Providence, Washington, $4,000; Bay, Cleveland, [illegible]; Garden City, [illegible]; Lamar, [illegible]; American [illegible]; [illegible]; Commercial, Chicago, $4,000; [illegible].

The building No. 177, owned by Jonathan Burr, is insured for $12,500, [illegible] Dorn & Sons, [illegible], Atlantic & Western [illegible] of Chicago, [illegible]. The origin of the fire yet remains a mystery.

At a few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm was turned in from [illegible] No. 23, and was caused by fire breaking out in a two-story wooden building, No. 351 State street, owned by A. Chandler. Loss to structure, $500; [illegible] in the Home Mutual. [illegible] Palmer occupied the first floor as a [illegible] goods establishment, and the upper part was occupied by Mrs. Fonciere as a dwelling. The occupants' loss is slight and not insured.

LIQUOR FRAUDS.

A New and Sensible Method Proposed for their Suppression.

In answer to the special charge given by Judge Drummond to the last grand jury, at their empanelling, calling their attention to the violations of the revenue laws, the jury at their discharge submitted a presentment to the Judge, which embodies very important suggestions. It states that during their continuous session, from January to date, they had found indictments against over fifty persons for offences against the United States laws; that though they have spent much time in tracing out frauds by distilleries and other establishments paying revenue to the Federal Government, they had failed to find bills for want of evidence which they believed should have been furnished them by the government officers in charge of such distilleries and other establishments; that it has been proved that large and continuous shipments of highwines and other property have been made under false names, as flour, vinegar, malt in bulk, timothy seed, sundries, etc., from establishments during the time these officers were in charge thereof. Also, that many shipments of highwines property [illegible] having fully paid the revenue tax, were made; that they believe such shipments could not have been made without the cooperation of said officers and of railroad employes. They have also received satisfactory evidence of fraud perpetrated on the government by the action of officers authorized to settle and compromise cases of violation of revenue laws. The Grand Jury had failed to find true bills in such cases for want of proof that might have been given if the officers, who had full cognizance of the matter had done their duty.

To the presentment is attached the following resolution, which seems to be the most sensible and practical method of preventing frauds that has yet been devised:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this grand jury, the revenue derived from distilled spirits may be materially increased, and the expenses of collecting the same be greatly reduced, by the enactment of a law taxing the *material* used in such distillation upon its receipt into the distillery, *instead of* the present expensive and uncertain manner of collecting the tax on the amount of spirits produced; and they would therefore recommend the consideration of this subject by Congress.

Isaac R. Diller, Foreman.

The idea of this plan is to station watchmen at every distillery, who shall record every bushel of grain brought in for distillation. By this means the exact amount of spirits produced will be known, it being found that twelve quarts of spirits can be produced from every bushel of grain.—*Evening Post.*

THE BECKER CASE.

Card from Dr. Zaremba.

Dr. Zaremba, who now occupies an apartment in the County Jail, awaiting his trial on the charge of the murder of Mr. Becker, makes the following important statement regarding the bottle, found by the jury, and its contents. It will be seen that there is great difference between the article found in the bottle and that supposed to have been found in it, although the similarity in the names is likely to lead to some confusion. The letter speaks for itself:

To the Editor:

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1869.

As far as the important discoveries of J. [illegible] concerning establishment are concerned, I will state here that the bottle found [illegible] was and is marked "Fluid Extract of Conii." But this is not the very same poison which Mr. Blaney's chemical analysis has discovered. He discovered conia—a [illegible] in every way "conii," the being the principle of conium maculatum. From three to five drops of this principle kills within a few minutes, but the extract [illegible] half a scruple can be taken without great danger.

As I further needed the extract of conium and some other drugs for inhalation, according to DaCosta's work on inhalation, I did not see any reason for removing the bottle where it was found, though I had ten days' time, and I was at the place every day. I think, and every sound minded person will agree, that where there is a crime committed, the criminal will remove every trace [illegible] for any evidence against him. Further particulars concerning this matter will be given at my trial. For publishing this I shall consider myself your most obedient servant,

Dr. Charles W. Zaremba.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons appeared last evening as *Parthenia* in "Ingomar," not only for the first time in Chicago but for the first time in her theatrical life. She has studied the part but a short time, and making allowances for this fact, and for the nervousness always consequent upon a first appearance in a *role*, she acquitted herself quite creditably. The character is one which is well adapted to her, and barring her mannerisms, of which we have before spoken, and her incorrect reading, which, it seems to us, she can hardly correct, as the fault is more provincial than otherwise, she fills all its physical demands. She has one fault, which is characteristic of all stage novices, that of overacting, or rather of acting too much. There is not an instant of repose in her personations, and the result is no shading or transitions whatever. She was supported by Mr. Nagle, in the *role* of *Ingomar*, the Barbarian. Nagle makes an excellent barbarian in this character as well as in a good many others. This evening Mrs. Siddons takes her farewell benefit as *Beatrice* in "Much Ado About Nothing," and makes her last appearance of the season on Saturday, giving "Ingomar" for the matinee and "Much Ado About Nothing" for the evening performance. On Monday next the Worrell Sisters commence their engagement with "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," which they have been playing with great success in the Eastern cities.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

"Working the Oracle" is still on the boards at the Dearborn, and last night was given to a very full house. "The Woman of the World" is underlined for next week.

MISS SCOTT'S SOIREE.

Miss Scott's musical *soiree* of her pupils took place last evening at the music rooms of Smith & Nixon, and was attended by a large audience. The young ladies who took part in the exercises were Misses Morgan, Norton, DeWolfe, Kate E. Scott, Mark, Warner, Hilger and Redman. The *soiree*, like almost every soiree of this description, was simply an exhibition of amateur singing, chiefly enjoyable by the friends of those engaged in it, and hardly rising above the respectable mediocrity which obtains at amateur affairs, the mechanism of which is usually more remarkable than the music. An exception must be taken, however, in the case of Miss Mark, who sang the "Prayer," from "Barcarola," from "The Star of the North" very correctly through all the difficult transitions, and without flaw in the tone. The young lady showed that she is the possessor of a really fine voice, not remarkable for strength, but of silvery purity in the quality, of great range, and equally tempered in the different registers. The high notes in the echo strain at the close were admirably sustained, the only fault being that the echo character of the phrase was entirely ignored, the notes being given and repeated with equal fullness.

THE KELLOGG CONCERT.

The fourth of the series of Kellogg Concerts takes place this evening at the Opera House, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Fest Overture .... Kreutzer
2. Duo—"Lucia" .... Donizetti (Sig. Lotti and Petrilli.)
3. Violin Solo—"Rondo Glochetto" .... Paganini (Henri Nopta.)
4. Ah! "Non Giunge"—(Sonnambula) .... Bellini (Miss Kellogg.)
5. Piano Solo—"Fantasia on Rigoletto" .... Verdi (Mlle. Topp.)
6. Romanza—"Giuramento" .... Mercadante (Sig. Lotti.)
7. "Sing, Smile, Slumber" .... Gounod (Miss Kellogg.)

PART II.

8. Romanza—"Ernani" .... Verdi (Sig. Petrilli.)
10. Piano Solo—"Last Hope" .... Gottschalk (Mlle. Alida Topp.)
11. Duet—"La ci darem" .... Mozart (Miss Kellogg.)
12. Wedding March .... Meyerbeer (Orchestra.)

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

A full dress rehearsal of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" took place last evening at the Opera House, which promises a superb performance. The piece is beautifully mounted, and the costumes are very elegant. The first performance will be given on Saturday evening.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Mr. A. J. Creswold gives an organ concert on Saturday evening, the 6th, at the Centenary Church, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Solo, Organ—"Sonata," Op. 65 ... Mendelssohn
2. Duet—from "Martha," ... Flotow (Messrs. Goodwillie and Schultze.)
3. Solo, Organ—Andante from "Sonate Pathetique" ... Beethoven
4. Descriptive Song—"The Last Man" ... Calcott (Mr. Goodwillie.)
5. Solo, Organ—"Spring Song" ... Mendelssohn
6. Aria—"Pieta, Signore," ... Stradella (Miss Kunze.)

PART II.

1. Solo, Organ—Selections from "Oberon" ... Weber
2. Aria—"Cujus Animum" ... Rossini (Mr. Schultze.)
3. Duet—"Nocturne," (instrumental) ... Field (Messrs. Mathews and Creswold.)
4. Recit. and Air—"Power of Love" ... Balfe (Miss Kunze.)
5. Trio—"Ah, si il fraté" ... Bellini
6. Solo, Organ—Chorus, "Fixed in his everlasting seat," from "Samson" ... Handel

THE GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR CARNIVAL.

But four days elapse and we shall be in the midst of the grand annual *bal masque* of the Germania Mænnerchor, which will be celebrated with great splendor of appointments, and with all the pomp and circumstance for which our Teutonic friends are famous. Monday evening next will witness the inception at the Opera House, the spacious auditorium of which will be floored over for the occasion, to which none but the *masques* will gain admission. The balcony and family circle will be reserved for spectators, and the Music Hall will be devoted to gastronomic and [illegible] purposes. Promptly at 9 o'clock a grand introductory polonaise, by two orchestras of eighty musicians, led by Hans Balatka, will inaugurate the carnival of foolery and merriment. About 10 o'clock the procession and pageant will march through the house, escorted by the Prince [illegible] *Garde du Corps*. It will be a procession of all fools, [illegible] Puppy, who has [illegible] succeeded in reaching the summit of height [illegible] during the past year. [illegible] fools and cottage fools; high and mighty fools, and low and humble fools; fools on the throne and among the subjects; titled and untitled fools; wise fools and simple fools; in short, all grades and varieties of fools, led by the Prince Carnival, greatest fool of all. The latter will deliver his annual message, showing the progress which folly has made, and the present position of [illegible] in various parts of the world. He will award decorations, moreover, to those who have made good their titles to being fools, for not every one can be a fool. On a stand at the first blast [illegible] the latter will be [illegible] in the [illegible] awards of the kind, but in it the [illegible]. The conditions of a successful examination in the Germania consist are rigid. It is not necessary for a man to [illegible] in order that he be a fool. He must prove by [illegible] that is [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible]. After the distribution of awards the ball comes itself will commence, and the masks will be compelled to dance and song to [illegible] [illegible] the light fantastic [illegible] Dame's [illegible] will be written out [illegible] the [illegible] in the spirit of the occasion by bringing in with them any novel [illegible].

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most elegant description. Irrespective of cost, we [illegible] and we [illegible] to make this year [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] any other method you can obtain such a good [illegible] your [illegible] Mr. [illegible] & Western [illegible] going off very rapidly, and we hope to chronicle the fact that by Monday next every seat has been sold.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

On the [illegible] of January last a man named [illegible], residing on Larrabee street, near North avenue, sold a cow to one Mr. Baker, guaranteeing she would give twenty-eight quarts of milk a day. The cow was driven to the yard of Mr. Baker by the seller, who told him that the calf which accompanied the animal had been sucking frequently during the day, and that he had, previous to starting from home, milked the cow, therefore it would be imprudent for him to milk her, urging that he had better defer it until evening. Baker promised he would do as requested, and Rosenbury, after receiving eighty [illegible] cash, with the promise that the [illegible] of the $120, the price agreed to be paid, would be forthcoming in fifteen days, left. When night came Baker went out to milk the cow, but the one cow came back and reported no milk could be got. Several others, experienced milkers, also tried, out failed. Baker then came to the conclusion that he had been sold, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Rosenbury. The case was called several times by Justice Quinn at the Huron Street Station, and continued each time on account of the absence of witnesses. Yesterday the case came up for a final hearing, and after about an hour's trial, the Justice decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and dismissed the suit, recommending the aggrieved party to commence a civil action for the recovery of his money.

A Large Council convened at the Tabernacle Congregational Church, corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, yesterday afternoon, to examine [illegible] if deemed expedient, to install Rev. Edward F. Williams as their pastor. Professor J. Haven, D. D., was chosen Moderator, and Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Scribe. The examination was full and eminently satisfactory. The services of installation were held in the evening, and were as follows: Reading of Scriptures and prayer, Rev. C. B. Thomas; sermon, by Professor F. W. Fisk, of the Chicago Theological seminary; installation prayer, Rev. G. S. F. Savage; right hand of fellowship, Rev. Roy. Goodwin; charge to the pastor, Rev. J. [illegible]; charge to the people, Rev. J. C. White; benediction, by the pastor. The services were well sustained and deeply interesting.

Yesterday solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church for the repose of the late lamented brothers, Father Patrick and Father James Dillon. The following clergymen were present: Rev. P. J. Noonan, Celebrant; Rev. J. McDermott, Deacon; Rev. Thomas [illegible], Sub-Deacon; Rev. J. J. Grogan, Master of Ceremonies. In the sanctuary were Rev. J. Waldron, Rev. A. Eustace, Rev. M. Mullin, Rev. J. Kilkenny, Rev. F. Dunig, Rev. J. Grogan, Bridgeport; Rev. R. Sheehan, Rev. J. McMahon, Rev. Father Ryan, O. P., Rev. P. Conway, Rev. J. H. Doyle, Rev. T. J. Edwards, Rev. Father Howard, Galesburg; Rev. M. McEvoy, Philadelphia; Rev. M. Stack. Although the day was stormy, the number of laity in the church was large.

A Young Pickpocket was last evening detected in the act of plying his vocation in a State street car near the corner of Washington street. He had succeeded in purloining a well-filled purse from the pocket of a lady named Mrs. Colburn, who resides at No. 1045 Wabash avenue, and was about to get away with his spoils when somebody chanced to notice the manœuvre and followed him. The fellow was caught after a prolonged chase and scramble through snowbanks, and was handed over to the police at the Armory, where he was recognized as an expert named William Perkins *alias* Reynolds. The purse and contents were restored to the owner.

Olive Logan's lecture to-night, in Farwell Hall, promises the greeting of a large and brilliant audience. The sale of tickets is a certain indication that the new and beautiful hall will be filled. The lecture need not be commented upon. Every one who has ever heard the sprightly lecturess will contribute to the popular idea that she is well worth hearing, and not easily vanquished on "sensible talk." Her subject, "Paris, City of Luxury," is spoken of everywhere as brilliant in Olive's manipulation, and the success of the fair lady cannot be doubted.

A Man named F. A. Nettleton hired a double team of a Mr. Field, a livery stable keeper, on Wednesday afternoon. In the evening he returned one horse, stating that he had hitched the span to a post, and the animals being frightened at something, ran off, and he had only succeeded in capturing one of them. Mr. Field did not believe this statement, and had Nettleton arrested on the charge of larceny. He was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday morning, and Justice Sturtevant continued the case until [illegible] morning, requiring the defendant to give [illegible] for his appearance.

[illegible] the notorious individual [illegible] Tim [illegible], is [illegible] the [illegible] Justice Sturtevant on the charge of [illegible] Buffalo robe belonging to [illegible], and was held to answer in $500 bail. He was also arraigned on the charge of perjury, in swearing falsely in regard to property which he professed to own, to secure the release of certain thieves and lewd women. His case was continued for a further hearing until the 10th inst., $500 bail additional being demanded.

Four Young Men, named, respectively, Joseph Quinolin, Lawrence Lowd, Peter O'Brien and William Lowd, committed an outrageous assault upon one of our colored citizens, on South Clinton street, on Wednesday evening, bruising and cutting him badly about the head and body. A storekeeper, who interfered, was knocked down and severely maltreated. At the Police Court yesterday, they were charged with assault and battery and, owing to the absence of witnesses, the case was continued until next Saturday, bail of $800 each being assessed.

A Woman named Nelson was up before Justice Quinn, at the Huron Street Station, yesterday, to answer the charge of larceny. About two months since she was taken into the residence of a washerwoman on Wells street, a little daughter was absent, and carried off about $80 worth of clothes, making no discrimination between wet and dry. She was held for trial at the Recorder's Court. The clothes have not, as yet, been recovered.

The Psi Gamma Delta is the name of a new Greek chapter of Columbia College, recently established, which held its first appearance at the anniversary of the Perithologian Literary Society of the college, held in the Academy of Music, New York, on January 28th. Union with this society will afford many benefits from its connection with the chapters in this city and at Evanston, Galesburg, Bloomington, Greencastle and Crawfordsville.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a runaway horse threw down two men at the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, severely injuring both. One of the sufferers was badly cut about the head and shoulders, and is believed to have sustained internal injury which will probably result in his death.

Robert Brown was charged before Justice Sturtevant, at the Police Court, yesterday morning, with stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $65, from John McLaughlin, who, it is said, under the influence of liquor went to sleep in a saloon, and Brown relieved him of the time-keeper while in that condition. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail for trial at the Recorder's Court.

Yesterday Afternoon a diver, while exploring into the depths of the river, at Wells street bridge, after a lost pocket-book said to have contained over $300, happened upon a small box, which he brought to the surface. It was found to contain the remains of a fully developed female infant. The Coroner will look into the matter to-day.

At the Request of the members of the Chicago Microscopical Club, Prof. C. W. Frew will exhibit at his rooms, in Rush Medical College, this evening, his recent discovery in regard to the nucleus of flood cells. Medical men and all others interested in microscopical science are invited to be present.

Yesterday Morning a German named Fredrick Gebhardt, a butcher, employed in a slaughtering establishment at the corner of Elizabeth and Indiana streets, met with a serious accident by the explosion of a can containing kerosene oil. He was badly burned about the face, breast and arms, but his condition is not considered dangerous.

The Ellsworth Zouaves (Governor's Guard) hold their military and civic soiree this evening at their hall. Their friends are invited to attend. They have had the floor covered with canvass, and thus covered forms the best surface for dancing of any floor in the city.

Messrs. Gibson, Beadleston & Co., of New York, have opened a branch banking house in this city. They have extensive facilities for doing business all over the country. See advertisement.

The Mercantile Library Union have decided to open their meetings to ladies, and the public generally. The society meets every Saturday evening in Larmon Block, and all are invited to attend.

Persons wishing bookkeepers, copyists, confectioners, and employes in other branches of labor, can be supplied by calling at the office of the Guardian and Industrial Association, No. 168 South Clark street.

Parties able to furnish situations and work for men and boys are urged to apply at the employment bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is a pressing call for work.

A Foundling was last evening picked up by the police on the doorstep of a residence on West Twelfth street, near the bridge. It awaits a habitation and a name.

A Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, will be held at Mrs. Harvey's, No. 100 Lake street, at half past 2 o'clock to-day.

Mrs. O'Donovan-Rossa.

Mrs. O'Donovan-Rossa gave her second reading last evening at Farwell Hall. This was a complimentary benefit tendered her by the Irish citizens of Chicago, and was in every way worthy of the kindness and generosity which prompted it. The audience was the largest that has yet appeared in Farwell Hall.

The appearance of Mrs. O'Donovan was the signal for hearty and vociferous cheering, and every time she appeared before the footlights applause met her half way. The Consuls of France, Italy, Poland, Spain, Hungary and Germany, occupied seats on the platform, thus in a quiet way sanctioning the cause represented by the reader. The committee and the Presidents of the various Irish societies, and the centres of five Fenian circles, besides many others, were on the platform. The chair was taken by the Hon. B. Caulfield, who made an appropriate address.

The programme differed but slightly from the last reading, and the selections were excellent. Mrs. O'Donovan first read a Salutation, written by the Rev. W. E. Robinson, M. C.; then "Gerald Griffin's Sister of Charity;" "The Bridge," a pretty poem of her own; "Sheridan's Ride;" "Barbara Frietchie;" and "The Irish Brigade at Fontenoy" followed.

Mrs. O'Donovan's reading was critically condemned last week, so that all it is necessary to say now is that last night's performance was fully equal to her former one, and perhaps a little better, owing to the variety of the selections. Professor Gustavus Geary, who kindly volunteered his services, sang with his usual ability. His first song was "Rich and Rare," which was loudly encored, when he gave "I'm Not Myself at All," in fine style. He also gave "The Minstrel Boy," and in response to loud applause, gave "Mother, I'm going Away," and wound up with "Sally in our Alley." Mrs. W. F. Cook presided at the piano and did the instrumental music justice. At the end of the performance three times three cheers were given for the reader.

Mrs. O'Donovan was tastefully arrayed in a black silk dress with green flounces, and a green scarf adorned her raven locks. She came to Chicago which opened its hospitable hand to her, received her like a queen, and passed her on her way with kind words, cheerful smiles, and wishing her good luck in her mission. She leaves town this morning.

Waltham Watches.

To the Public:

The attention of watch buyers is called to the three-quarter plate watches made by the American Watch Company of Waltham. As timekeepers these watches are unsurpassed anywhere, while their manufacture is not even attempted elsewhere in this country. The full-plate watches made at Waltham are, in their various grades, by far the best made full plate American watches ever offered to the public, and combine the best tried principles with the latest improvements in watch making. A complete assortment, including the very [illegible] stem-winding watches, in gold and silver cases, for sale by

N. Matson & Co.,
Jewellers, No. 117 Lake street, Chicago.

The City of Paris.

The City of Paris of Chicago, like the city whence it takes its name, is a gay and attractive place, well worthy of a visit. A large and varied selection of choice goods has lately arrived, and will soon be opened out for public inspection. A cordial invitation is extended to all to go there. The great closing sale is in constant operation at 88 Clark street.

Northwestern Railway.

The snow blockade upon all the divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has been removed [illegible].

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE PARK QUESTION.

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It seems that our park plans are in danger of failing to obtain requisite legislation by our own rivalries and jealousies. It is a question of such prime importance that it ought to excite great interest; but what has become of the unanimity that has ever characterized Chicago counsels? Though divided into three sections by the river and its branches, with which, almost, universally have divided and [illegible] yet we have never had the least sectional clashes. Not only has this been one of our most honorable characteristics, but, more than anything else, it has been the great secret of our unequalled progress. Nor is the difficulty now serious, but such sections have been more [illegible] to obtain parks which all at length [illegible].

[illegible] We have never yet been united. As [illegible] all public questions, we should have greater harmony about our parks than about anything else, for the whole city has a general interest in the all-important question, equally as in our water supply and sewerage.

It is, too, a vast money question, both as affecting the city at large, the value of property, and the expenditure for land and improvements. The Board of Public Works cannot attend to this, for they already have more than they can do. Park Commissioners should be appointed to take charge of this whole subject, as in other cities. A body of competent men, appointed from the different natural divisions, will divest local enterprise of local influence which now operates to the prejudice of the general welfare.

If "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety," is it not emphatically in a measure like this, when each section would find it exceedingly difficult to get such men by itself who could divest themselves entirely of personal interest? Every section should be glad to get their own Commissioners under the control of three other sets who are equally competent to judge of what the public good; and in this matter of parks, there is a perfect identity of interest. The good of one section is the good of the whole city.

Objection is made to the West Side having a double set. It is right and just. According to the sanitary census the South Division has 71,391; the North 51,741, and the West 107,617, only 14,000 less than both the other two. How long before it will have twice the population east of the river branches?

Besides, that is the part of the city where we most need parks. They are wanted not merely for beauty and ornament, yet much more for ventilation and health, as Dr. Rauch has so fully demonstrated. It has been a most judicious enterprise to get the Lincoln Park, because we ought to have such an opening out upon the beautiful lake, and most certainly the whole city wants one similar at the South. It should be the beginning of a system to give a proper lake [illegible]. But that accomplished, the lake would secure free and pure air for the South and North Sides, and the great parks of the city should be five or six miles from the lake shore. It is, therefore, reasonable and just that the West Side have two sets of the Commissioners.

With these views the plans of the Common Council harmonize in the main; but it seems likely to fail from disagreement among our own citizens at Springfield. There is now no time to be lost. The citizens ought at once to come together and compare views and combine conflicting plans. That is only to be done by dispensing with any specification as to details, getting a board created with ample power in the premises. Surely we can find a body of men who can judge best for us as to the wants of the city, and intrusted with the assessments and expenditures, as is the Board of Public Works. How to provide for their appointment is the chief question; and after conferring with several influential citizens, it is proposed that from the three divisions come together at the Common Council chamber, on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, prompt. Let every one who cares about our having parks make it a point to be present.

J. S. Wright.

STATE STREET TUNNEL.

Chicago, Feb. 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

We see by the Council proceedings that the next tunnel is to be constructed under the main river, and State street seems to be the place most favored for the said tunnel. We protest against this location. It is unfair to the citizens of the North Division to take up the viaducts over the railroad tracks for a tunnel at State, and leave Clark street, the great thoroughfare of the division, on even grade with the railroad tracks on North Water street. A tunnel at Clark street, under the railroad tracks and river, would be a measure of safety to the present and future inhabitants of the division, and doubly convenient, as the increasing business of the railroad on North Water street will soon—including winter and summer—obstruct the travel on Clark street equally with the bridge. Wells and State streets have viaducts over the railroad tracks, on North Water street, and we ask, give us a tunnel at Clark street, with an easy grade on both sides of the river for teams to the horse railway tracks can be laid and [illegible] through it, to give us the benefit of such cars to the business centre of the city. The entrance opening on the North Side may be between Michigan and Illinois streets, and on the South Side between Randolph and Washington streets, alongside of the Court House square. In the next tunnel at Clark street is the one for accommodated there, than more people will go there, than at any other street crossing in horse [illegible]. This bridge may be retained over Clark street, if it shall appear necessary and desirable to keep it there. In the future a tunnel at or near Rush street, and another at Franklin street, will complete the system between the North and South Divisions. The "fourth plan" suggested for Washington street may be used at Clark, which, we understand, will render it entirely practicable to have a sidewalk entrance at the street corners on each side of Clark street, in both divisions, between the river and the opening for the teams at each end of the tunnel.

The tunnel under the railroad tracks on Water street, and the extension of the horse railway direct to the business centre of the city are features in this tunnel question of great importance to the property owners and citizens generally in the North Division, and we hope their interest will be favorably considered by the City Council.

North Side.

THE DANBY SUICIDE.

Danby, Feb. 2, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Believing that you desire to work injury to no one, and that your wish is that truth should appear in the columns of your paper, we, the undersigned citizens of Danby, unite in requesting you to state to your many readers that the statements in the report, as given by your reporter, of that suicide which occurred in our town a short time ago, and which has shocked the hearts and filled the souls of many with anguish, as far as they reflected upon the parents of the unfortunate girl, were, in our opinion, unfounded and cruel in the extreme. And while we do not wish to cast reproach upon others, we do wish that condemnation may not be thrown upon those not deserving it. For we do say that Jonathan Weedman, the father of the girl, is an upright man; that honesty has characterized all his actions; that his words are words of truth, and that his aim is to be a Christian, is for us to assert that all who have known him during his sixteen years' residence among us will corroborate; and that willingly. Of his wife, we can say, that nothing can be said derogatory. Therefore, that justice may be done to them, to ourselves, to society, and to Him who wishes the truth to stand among men, we unite in endeavoring to shield them from a blow almost as great as the one they have received in the loss of her whom they loved and for whom they mourn.

A. S. Janes, J. P.,	J. M. Ward,
D. Taylor,	Horace Brooks,
H. M. Dodge,	J. F. Dodge,
M. Stacy,	J. R. McChesney.

THE CASE OF MR. PRUSSING.

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your yesterday's issue informs the public that Mr. Charles E. Prussing, a distiller, was charged with a violation of the Revenue law in the manufacture of spirits. Your reporter was misinformed. Mr. Prussing is not a distiller, and was not so charged by any one. Mr. Prussing is manufacturing vinegar, and the action referred to has been brought by the revenue officers in order to simply obtain a legal decision on the question whether or not the use of molasses is admissible in the manufacture of vinegar.

L. J. Ritz.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The snow blockade upon all the divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has been removed, and all trains will leave on and after to-morrow, Friday, February 5, on regular time. Please announce this in your local column and oblige, yours truly,

B. F. Patrick,
General Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

Protest Against the Fifty-Per-Cent Clause in the Bankrupt Act—Pugilistic.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—The Board of Trade of this city have endorsed the protest of the Philadelphia Board of Trade made against the clause of the Bankrupt act known as the fifty-per-cent provision.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, arrived here yesterday, and will go into training at once. The third deposit was made last night, and the fourth and last will be made next Tuesday night. Great interest is felt in the coming fight, and betting is quite lively.

MARYLAND.

A Banking House not Responsible for the Safe Keeping of a Special Deposit.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—The action of Jas. L. Piper v. John S. Gittings & Co., bankers and brokers, to recover some fifteen thousand dollars' worth of stocks, specially deposited in a tin box in their bank for safe keeping, and subsequently the box and contents being lost or stolen, has occupied the Superior Court during the past six days, resulting in a verdict for the defendants, because they were not to receive any compensation, and did not, therefore, become responsible for safe keeping of the deposit.

California and Arizona News.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—The friendly Indians in Arizona state that the Apaches and Wallapais are preparing for a vigorous raid on the roads leading from Prescott to the Colorado River. A military escort is still necessary to mail riders.

California mining news is good. Many are preparing to go to the Black Canon diggings. The Hydraulic claims on Lynx Creek are worked. The Vallejo, Gila and Salt Rivers are rapidly filling with settlers from the Southern States. Thirteen families from Texas recently located in one valley.

The Central Pacific Railroad is completed 570 miles east of Sacramento, and 151 miles from the head of Salt Lake, leaving 840 miles of road to be built. The track of the Central Pacific is being laid at the rate of three to four miles per day.

Mexican News.

City of Mexico, Jan. 26, via Havana, Feb. 4.—The Mexican Congress adjourned on Tuesday after passing important bills for establishing the Guaymas & Rio Grande Railroad and telegraph.

The government desires an extraordinary session of Congress.

The army and civil employes have been paid up to the first of January.

The Mexican papers accuse President Johnson and Minister Rosecrans of hinting at annexation in their public utterances.

The report that Alva had pronounced against the government is not confirmed.

The rural police have been largely augmented. A conducta leaves on the 25th for Vera Cruz.

The Newly Enfranchised Colored Citizens of Iowa.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

The happiest men in town, yesterday, were our lately enfranchised fellow-citizens of color, who, for the first time in their lives, participated in an election. There were some fifty or sixty registered, and they were nearly all on hand at the polls in the morning. There was some effort made on the part of a few Democrats to deceive them, and to buy or coax them into voting the Democratic ticket, but we are not aware that they succeeded in any instance, though it is reported that they did in one or two. As a body, the colored men voted the Republican ticket, going to the polls quietly and behaving themselves like good citizens, as they are. In the First and Fifth Wards the Republicans are indebted to them for the election of their candidates for Aldermen; and they also helped to swell the majorities of all other candidates elected on our ticket. The colored votes did well; and we are not aware that any Democrat objected to their voting or staid away from the polls because he had to vote with the niggers. Colored suffrage is a fact, and it is going to be a fact in Iowa, as long as any form of suffrage [illegible].

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which will be probably until the millennium comes, so if there are any who cannot "stomach" the colored race, they will have to seek some other State—some other country, in fact, for the "niggers" are going to vote all over this continent and the adjacent islands before the world is many years older.

Soldiers' Monuments.

The following circular has been sent to the Governors of each of the States mentioned therein:

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30, 1869.

To his Excellency, Governor [illegible]:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, appointed by citizens of Louisville a committee to devise means for procuring means to erect a suitable monument in the National Cemetery to the 5,000 Union soldiers buried in the National Department of our city's burial [illegible] "Cave Hill Cemetery," would respectfully address a few lines to you and, through you, to the Legislature of your State upon this deeply interesting subject.

In appealing to you, our fellow citizens had directed our special reference to a monument to be erected upon the sacred spot, and [illegible] we were unable to determine what [illegible] the matter, the question presented itself: "Why should not appropriate monuments be erected in every one of the National Cemeteries in this great department?"

We learn from Colonel E. B. Whitman, to whom the charge has been entrusted of gathering the dead from their thousand scattered graves into resting places which can be kept forever sacred, that there are in this military division—embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, extending from the borders of Western Virginia to the Mississippi and from the Ohio to the gulf—twenty National Cemeteries, in which are buried 114,845 forms of our brave soldiers, in number varying from the 350 reposing in the cemetery at Danville, Kentucky, to the mighty congregation of the dead, 16,485 sleeping the last sleep in the Nashville Cemetery.

These cemeteries have been prepared with great care. Some of them are very picturesque and beautiful. All of them have deep, intense interest, because each is a grave of the 114,845 which is not connected individually with many a loving heart and a saddened home. Thirty-two States are represented in these resting places of the nation's dead; and is it not fitting and right that in every one of them, through joint contributions from all these States, a chaste, tasteful monument should be erected in token of the affection and reverence in which their memory is held.

It has seemed to us that if once the attention of the Legislature were called to the subject there would be no hesitancy, nay, there would be great readiness, in appropriating the money requisite to accomplish an object most desirable end.

We would remember how fitness that were the earnest men, sent by their respective States, during the war, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers, upon having the remains of the dead reverently cared for, and many a touching inscription, carved by soldiers, on tablets near the lonely graves, attests their desire to have the graves of their comrades honored.

A small sum only per capita would be necessary, if all the States represented, or even if those the most largely represented, should participate in the work; and by intrusting the proceeds of the appropriations to a "National Cemetery Commission," composed of a member or members from each contributing State, with instructions and authority to erect monuments adapted in proportions and expensiveness to the size of the respective cemeteries, in a short time every cemetery could be adorned with a beautiful and appropriate memorial, an enduring stone of remembrance.

Of these silent representatives of the thirty-two States in the twenty cemeteries, we though [illegible] you speak:

Illinois has	16,885	New Hampshire	254
Ohio	16,387	Connecticut	158
Indiana	13,587	North Carolina	121
Michigan	[illegible]	Virginia	114
Kentucky	5,465	Mississippi	96
Iowa	6,660	Arkansas	58
Wisconsin	4,476	Maine	55
Tennessee	4,432	Rhode Island	40
Missouri	3,315	Nebraska	36
New York	1,787	Louisiana	33
Pennsylvania	1,766	Maryland	31
Minnesota	1,349	Georgia	26
Kansas	438	Vermont	17
New Jersey	435	Texas	7
Massachusetts	392	West Virginia	7
Alabama	356	Delaware	3

This number does not include those buried at Andersonville, of whom we have the total—13,705—but the classification has not yet reached us—nor does it include those who are registered as United States troops, without reference to States.

If the suggestion made in regard to the appointment of "The National Cemetery Commission" receive your approval, we would further suggest an early meeting of the committee at Louisville. We mention this city because Colonel Whitman's headquarters are here, and we know that this accomplished officer, whose heart has been given to the work confided to him, will take great pleasure in showing the plans of the cemeteries, the records and tabulated statements, any and all of the papers which illustrate the history, present and future condition of the cemeterial work, and in facilitating in every way the labors of the committee.

Your friends and obedient servants,

W. B. Belknap,
Thos. E. Bramlette,
James Speed,
J. S. Bell,
John H. Heywood,
W. T. Ward,
B. H. Bristow,
H. G. Van Seggern,
T. T. Fairleigh,
G. Dettweiler,
Committee.
W. B. Belknap, Chairman.

John H. Heywood, Secretary.

Cattle Disease in Illinois.

[illegible] cattle disease to Feb. 4.—A second advent of the [illegible] Illinois, and the Department [illegible] Commissioner has telegraphed for further information. If the [illegible] report can be relied upon, seventeen cases have occurred and others are [illegible] among the cattle contaminated by the herds of Texas cattle. The losses by this disease in Illinois alone, have been estimated at between $350,000 and $500,000 during the three months of July, August and September, 1868. It is a bad sign that the disease appears so early in 1869.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Goodyear Rubber Dentistry.—Get your teeth inserted before the first of from 10 to 40 per cent added. Further information may be obtained at Geo. B. Sanford's Dental Rooms, 106 East Washington street.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Kerlson's Corn Oil, for Tender Feet, hard and soft corns, inflamed joints, bunions and chilblains. Price $1.00 per bottle. Dr. K. has had nineteen years' practice upon the feet, fifteen years in Boston, the past four at 117 and 119 South Clark street, up stairs. Rooms 3 and 4, where he treats all diseases of the feet.

Osage Seed, New, $15 per bushel. Osage plants, 10,000, $40. Roots, grafts, apple, 10,000, $60. Seedlings, maple, 1,000, $1 and $2. 1,000 strong Concord grapes, $25. Early Rose and other Potatoes. Address F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington Nursery, Ill. Send for circulars.

Pomeroy's Democrat.—M. W. or "Brick" Pomeroy's new paper already exceeds in circulation every other political paper in the world. Of it is "red hot," and of unusual interest. Send for sample copies. Printing House Square, New York city.

If you value life and property get a Fire Extinguisher for your building. The price is within the reach of all. Send for circular. United States Fire Extinguisher Company, head office 5 Dey street, New York.

Are You all Out?—Use Wolcott's Annihilator, for it will cure catarrh. Pint bottles, $1. Try it free at 159 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms.

For chapped hands and face, Colgate & Co.'s Glycerine Soap is especially recommended. Sold by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

MARRIED.

SAWYER—UNDERHILL—In this city, Feb. 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, 404 Wabash-av., by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Cleveland, Captain Christopher Sawyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Mary E. Underhill, of Chicago.

Cleveland and New York City papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY—HARTIGAN—In this city, Feb. 1, by Rev. Father Burke, Mr. Edmund F. Dougherty and Miss Mary A. Hartigan, both of Chicago.

HUNTINGTON—FRINK—In this city, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Prof. Northrup, Mr. Roscoe M. Huntington and Miss Mary A., only daughter of C. S. Frink. No cards.

SCRIBNER—ROBERTS—At Fulton, Ills., Feb. 3, at the residence of Elisha Roberts, Esq., by the Rev. I. C. Burnham, of Lyons, Iowa, Mr. William H. Scribner, of the latter place, and Miss Hattie Roberts, of Fulton.

BOOTH—SPERRY—At the same time and place, Mr. H. J. Booth and Miss Alma Sperry, both of Fulton city.

FOSS—BULLOCK—At Tonica, Ill., Feb. 2, by Rev. J. W. West, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. F. H. Foss, of Prosemond, and Miss Mary S. Bullock, of Tonica, Ill.

DIED.

SOUTHWICK—In this city, at his residence, of rheumatism, Samuel Southwick, aged 60 years. Funeral services at Tabernacle Church at 1 p. m., Feb. 7. Friends are respectfully invited.

Auction Sales.

CONTINUED SALE OF

Paintings and Engravings.

Mr. Healey's collection of Paintings and Engravings will be sold

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), Feb. 5th,

At 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m.,

AT 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

J. B. Chambers & Co., Auct'rs.

By COLBY & PEABODY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5th, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 163 South Clark-st.,

AT AUCTION,

A large and varied assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture consigned to us by a regular dealer. Goods warranted of the best manufacture. A rare opportunity to buy first-class goods at your own price, as the goods will positively be sold without reserve to close the consignment. We shall also sell Crockery, Glassware, Silverware and a large stock of Yankee Notions, Willow-ware, &c., Paper Collars, Cuffs, Ties, &c. Also a splendid assortment of Chromos and two Sewing Machines.

COLBY & PEABODY, Auctioneers,
163 South Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS, W. HENRY BUTTERS. | Established 1856. | JOHN A. ELLISON, C. FRED. BUTTERS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

AND

Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,

Corner of Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

Sale Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., TUESDAYS.

Regular SATURDAY'S Sale.—Household Goods, Crockery and General merchandise every SATURDAY.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, BILLIARD TABLES, BAGATELLE TABLE, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

Saturday, Feb 6, at 10 a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 42 Randolph-st.,

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE,

Household Furniture, New and Second-hand Crockery, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, Glassware; and also in Flagg & McBride's Subdivision of Hyde Park, 50 Lots, without reserve.

DANIEL SCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

J. B. CHAMBERS, AUCTIONEER.

Continued Sale of Pawnbrokers' Goods,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 8th and 9th, at 10 a. m. [illegible] at Lipman's Loan Office, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE,

H. ALEXANDER & SONS,

135 Lake-st.

Personal attention given to outdoor sales. [illegible]

Amusements.

FARWELL HALL.

TO-NIGHT,

MISS OLIVE

LOGAN!

Will deliver her new LECTURE,

"PARIS—CITY OF LUXURY"

The most marked and brilliant success of the present Lecture Season.

Doors open at 7—MISS LOGAN appears at 8 o'clock EXACTLY.

ADMISSION—50cts.; with reserved seat, 75 cts.—to be had during the day at Farwell Hall, Madison-st., near Clark.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

MISS CLARA LOUISE

KELLOGG'S

EXTRA GRAND CONCERTS,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, and GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY, 6th, at 2½ p. m.

Her last appearance previous to her departure for Europe, where she is engaged to appear in April next.

All the artists comprising the unrivalled and [illegible] popular "Kellogg Concert Company" will appear on the above occasions, viz: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Alida Topp, Sigs. Lotti, Petrilli, Ronconi, and Mr. Rosenthal.

Admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1.50; Gallery, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $10, $12, and $15.

The sale of reserved seats for the Friday evening and Saturday matinee will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Box Office of Crosby's Opera House.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

Shakespeare's 5-act Comedy of

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Beatrice .... Mrs. Scott-Siddons

Saturday—Last night of Mrs. Scott-Siddons—AS YOU LIKE IT.

Saturday—Grand Farewell Siddons Matinee.

Monday, the beautiful WORRELL SISTERS, in the great Burlesque played by them 100 nights,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

With their entire Company and full Chorus. Seats can now be secured.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Manager

Friday evening, Feb. 5, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the Elegant Comedy, adapted from Holcroft's "Deserted Daughter," entitled WORKING THE ORACLE.

The elegant Parlor, Drawing Room and Reception Rooms. To conclude with

POUTRE'S WEDDING.

Monday, first time in America, the Comedy of the WOMAN OF THE WORLD, introducing on the stage a magnificent Conservatory of Real Flowers.

Saturday—WORKING THE ORACLE Matinee.

A. J. CRESWOLD'S ORGAN CONCERT, at the Centenary M. E. Church (Dr. Hatfield's), corner of West Monroe and Morgan-sts., SATURDAY, Feb. 6th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME—Part First.—1. Solo, Organ—Sonata, Op. 65 (Mendelssohn); Allegro con brio; Adagio; Andante Religioso; Allegro Maestoso e Vivace. 2. Duet—from "Martha" (Flotow), Messrs. Goodwillie and Schultze. 3—Solo, Organ—Andante from "Sonate Pathetique" (Beethoven). 4—Descriptive Song—"The Last Man" (Calcott), Mr. Goodwillie. 5—Solo, Organ—Spring Song (Mendelssohn). 6—Aria—"Pieta, Signore," (Stradella), Miss Kuntz.

PART SECOND.—1. Solo, Organ, selections from "Oberon" (Weber). 2—Aria—"Cujus Animum" (Rossini), Mr. Schultze. 3—Duet—"Nocturne," for piano and organ (Field), Messrs. Mathews and Creswold. 4—Recit. and Air—"Power of Love" (Balfe), Miss Kuntz. 5—Trio—"Ah, si il frate!" (Bellini), Messrs. Goodwillie and Schultze. 6—Solo, Organ, chorus—"Fixed in his everlasting seat," from "Samson" (Handel).

Solo Organ—Mr. A. J. Creswold; Accompanist, Mr. W. H. Mathews.

Tickets, 50 cents each, at the Music stores, Mr. Burlock, 117 Lake-st., and Mr. Wallis's, 349 Lake-st.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE

GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE

Outlines of Programme

FOR THEIR

SECOND GRAND MASQUERADE

AND

FANCY DRESS BALL,

On Monday, Feb. 8.

AT 9 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

GRAND INTRODUCTORY POLONAISE,

By TWO ORCHESTRAS, (80 Musicians), directed by H. BALATKA.

AT OR ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK,

THE MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT,

Arranged in Four Divisions, led by the superb Prussian GARDE DU CORPS.

The Message of "Prince Carnival,"

And subsequent Award of Decorations, to those who have proven their foolish propensities.

The wearing of masks on the floor until midnight will be strictly enforced.

The arrangements are such that neither masks or spectators will experience any delay at the entrance.

A sufficient police force has charge of the sidewalk in front of the Opera House.

Tickets, $5.00; Ladies' Tickets, $2.00.

TO BE HAD OF

MOLTER & WUSLITZER, 117 Randolph-st.

IBACH & SCHICK, cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

H. CLAUSENIUS, No. 4 South Clark-st.

Reserved Seats of Molter & Wurlitzer.

PRICES—Balcony, $1 50; Gallery (not reserved), $1.00.

Entrance on State-st.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

On Saturday Evening, Feb. 6,

POSITIVELY,

Will be presented complete, with all the hitherto-announced Magnificent Features,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

Replete with Beautiful Music, Magnificent Costumes, Gorgeous Scenery, Properties, Dances, Athletic Displays, Grand Processions, Beauty and Elegance.

Mlle. Turnour, Queen of Air, &c.

J. A. Oates, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mlle. Minnie and Ernest Brennan, Sorrentini Hardin Sisters, Von Hammer and Dillon, the great Dancers, Lea Brothers, Girard and Hernandez.

Orchestra of twenty-two pieces.

ALL IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE GREAT CAST,

Which embraces Messrs. Burnett, Bradley, McManus, Fiske, Jennings, Wentworth, Everham, Richards, and Misses Pulham and Tabbs.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. Box Sheet now open.

Tickets purchased for Thursday will be good on Saturday evening.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Crowded nightly. Thirteenth Week of the Popular

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

MORE NEW FEATURES.

Scene on the Pacific Railroad—Good Bye Susan Jane—Lively Girl and Boy—Donovan O'Bussey. To conclude with the new sketch.

OUR NEW THEATRE.

Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

Feb. 8, the great HARRY MACARTHY.

BOURNIQUE'S TERPSICHOREAN HALL, corner State and Randolph-sts.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB.

Soiree To-night. Look out for a Good Time.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

Opens for the Season, Monday, Feb. 8

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Largest Company in the World. The Most Varied Performance. A Multitude of Attractions. A Bouquet of Female Beauty.

TABLEAUX OF LIVING STATUARY.

Admission, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

A SOCIAL BALL

For the Benefit of MRS. IGOE,

Will be held at Williams' Hall, corner of Taylor and Canal-sts.,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1869.

Music by Dunnigan's Band. Tickets One Dollar.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.—Pamphlet published and for sale (25 cents) by WESTERN NEWS CO., Reynolds' Block, Chicago, by Prof. McCOY, of Crosby's Opera House. Statements by singers, speakers and invalids, on voice and their voices and health—cures of consumption, hoarseness, phlegm and fatigue; old persons strengthened, new notes made; lost voices restored.

FOUR FREE LECTURES IN LIBRARY HALL, by O. S. FOWLER. Tuesday and Friday evenings, Feb. 2 and 5, on "Man's Moral Nature as Proving a God, Immortality," &c.; and at 3:30 p. m. of Tuesday and Friday, on "Maternity and Female Health." Lectures for [illegible], charts, skills and advice as to health, business, marriage, &c., at the Tremont House. Last visit. Now or never.

ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—DR B. BROWN WILLIAMS, who has been entertaining large and delighted audiences the past four weeks at Uhlich's Hall, with his 500 Phenomenal, Psychological Experiments, will lecture and experiment this week at Rush's Hall, corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts., on this and to-morrow evenings, at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets only 15 cents.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, engine lathes, upright drills, bolt cutters, wood machinery of all kinds, pumps, wood working machinery, &c. [illegible] supplies, at reduced prices. Send for circular. C. L. RICE & CO., 166 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes [illegible] makes, new and second-hand; saw, shingle feed mills; iron grills and lathes, belting, &c. [illegible] machinery bought. W. MOORHOUSE, 8 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 50-horse; Page's Trip Hammers; Herman's Iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. H. H. AMES, 8 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A second-hand portable boiler and engine, from 8 to 10 horse-power. Address ENGINE, Tribune office.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—For five years, the property No. 186 Wabash-av., corner of Adams-st. [illegible] possession given May 1, 1869.

TO LEASE—For ten years, a large lot of [illegible] at 10 Adams-st.

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By Phelps, Goodrich & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

[illegible] feet on Clark-st., corner Twelfth-st., with buildings.

[illegible] feet on Halsted-st., near Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Depot.

[illegible]

[illegible] two-story brick house, on Market-st., south of [illegible].

[illegible] Lots on Park-av., on easy terms.

[illegible]

[illegible] Wabash and Prairie-av. [illegible] Store and dwelling on State-st., with lease of ground.

FOR SALE—Avenue Property—A first-class new stone front house and lot on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-third-st.

A new two-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Price $10,500.

A new two-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, and lot 40 by 150 feet, with barn, northwest corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.

SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Marble front building on North Clark-st., three-story and basement.

Fine brick residence on West Randolph-st., near Union Park.

Two houses on Bates-st., lot 52x125. Cheap.

Three fine residences on North LaSalle-st. In a first-class locality. Houses have all modern improvements, and are finished in good style. Will be sold at a bargain.

ADOLPH LOEB, Real Estate Agent, 51 South Clark-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—First-class house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., 41 feet. Will take Hyde Park property in part payment.

Lots near R. I. car works, and 5 acres on Twenty-second-st., near the limits, in exchange for improved property.

MOREY & MANVILLE, 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Favorable Terms—A new brick house on Warren-av., three stories and basement, with bath room. House is first-class, heated by steam, with conservatory and all modern improvements. Price $11,000. GEO. SCOVILLE, 79 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—On North Water-st., near Clark-st., 80 feet, extending to the river, with substantial brick buildings, renting for ten per cent [illegible] price asked. A good investment. Only $85,000. [illegible] SPERRY [illegible] CRESSEY & [illegible], No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two new three story and basement white stone front houses, containing 11 rooms, with hot and cold water, bath room and furnace, with good brick barn, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Price $11,000. Apply to C. T. WHEELER, at Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Green Bay-road, ¾ miles from limits, very cheap if taken before Saturday. Address GRAHAM & PERRY, Room 12, Major Block.

FOR SALE—Wabash av., east front, near Twenty-fifth-st., three-story splendid marble front house, brick barn. Price $18,000. WM. GARNETT, No. 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—By Wm. C. Dow, 116 LaSalle-st.: House and lot 24x140 feet, southwest corner of Rush-st. and Chicago-av. Also, house and lot 24x150 feet, northeast corner of West Lake and Green-sts.

FOR SALE—Two houses on Ontario-st., near the lake; lot 20x100 feet. Price $7,500. Terms one-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 8 per cent. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Several good farms near Odell, Livingston County, Ill., on railroad, 85 miles south-west from Chicago, of 80 to 160 acres each, $20 to $40 per acre; small cash payment and balance to be paid principally from crops. Also, prairie lands at $10 to $20 per acre. These are good lands and cheap. If you want bargains, apply early to J. W. HEDENBERG, Strawn House, Odell.

FOR SALE—30,000 acres excellent farming land in Kansas, at very low prices. Lists sent to applicants. 120 acres good farming land, 17 miles from Chicago, in Cook County, at a very low price. A large lot of land on State-st., near Thirtieth-st., cheap for cash. Choice selections in Iowa—speculations at present figures. W. J. BARNEY, Nos. 15 and 16, at 5 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10,000 acres Illinois lands at low prices and on easy terms. Will exchange for good Chicago property. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A farm, 160 acres, on River-road, two miles from Aurora, Kane County. Good buildings; living water in yard. [illegible] SULLIVAN, Aurora, or W K S, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A small farm of 40 acres, 1 mile from the depot at Kenosha, Wis. 15 acres of timber, balance all cultivated. New two-story house, and other buildings, good cellar; and the [illegible] a good orchard, [illegible] with cistern holding [illegible] water [illegible] well-built, [illegible] good water. Price $4,000, if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—1,500 acres of timber land in Western Central New York, convenient to market, being surrounded by an old settled and fine agricultural country, and numerous railroads [illegible] The timber is of great value, and [illegible] having been owned in one family for [illegible] years and carefully preserved. Will take Chicago property in part payment. Address T. JUDSON, P. O. Box 15, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, lot, with cottage of 4 to 6 rooms, in good neighborhood. None but parties who can offer a bargain need answer. Address F C M, Tribune office.

WANTED—City lots or outside property, for which will be paid part cash, or real estate and valuable patents. Apply at Room 24, Reynolds' Block, for three days only, between 9 and 12 a. m. [illegible] North Dearborn-st., up stairs.

Business Chances.

A NEW SCOW BARGE for sale; carrying capacity 100 M feet lumber. Address D. BEAUME, Trenton, Mich.

A VALUABLE LEASE of a three-story brick building, cellar and stable, together with first-class store fixtures, either with or without stock of groceries, are for sale. E. J. BOWEN, Grocer, 60 Wabash-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE for sale, or a competent druggist will be taken as partner. Capital required, $3,000. Address W. M., 15 North Clark-st., (basement), Chicago.

A No. 1 CHEESE FACTORY for sale, in one of the best localities in the State of Illinois, for two-thirds its original cost, new, and in running order. For particulars, address CHAS. PECK, Herbert, Box 90, Chicago.

A WELL ESTABLISHED GROCERY for sale at old cost. Stock new, the best location on the West Side. Owner will sell the fixtures to buyer, or will exchange for Dubuque improved property. Address J B Y, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP AND FIXTURES for sale. It is one of the best business locations in the city. Terms easy. Inquire at 191 East Madison-st., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock p. m.

BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON for sale, at a big bargain, very centrally located, is now paying a good profit. Apply to NELSON LAMB & CO., Brokers, 83 Randolph-st., Room 7.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE. Parties having second-hand furniture to sell can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing S. DANGER, Post office.

FIVE OR SIX ACTIVE, RELIABLE MEN, with a few hundred dollars each, may secure a permanent, reliable, paying business, in different sections of the Northwest, by addressing LAX, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—By Phelps, Goodrich & Co., 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2:

Drug store, centrally located and doing a good business. Corner grocery on West Randolph-st. Will be sold cheap. Photograph gallery on Clark-st., for cash or in exchange for real estate.

HOTEL for sale, situated 85 miles south of Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad. It is [illegible] and has attached a new barn 45x48. Can be bought cheap and on good terms. C. R. ROGERS & CO., 165 East Washington-st., Room 10.

HOTEL for sale, 24 miles west of Chicago, unfurnished. Has a good barn and three lots attached. Will sell for $2,500—$500 cash, balance in three years. C. R. ROGERS & CO., 165 East Washington-st., Room 10.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE for sale, with four presses, doing a good business. Will sell cheap and on good terms. The office is all furnished. C. R. ROGERS & CO., 165 East Washington-st., Room 10.

LUMBER YARD to rent and fixtures for sale. We offer the whole or a part of our lumber yard west end of Twelfth-st. bridge for rent; also, the fixtures, and a choice stock of dry lumber, if desired, for sale. The location, for business and shipping facilities, is unexcelled by that of any other in this city. THOMAS, WILCOX & CO.

ONE OF THE BEST BILLIARD SALOONS in Chicago for sale. $1,500 only, part cash. Also, a good lager beer saloon on Milwaukee-av. BROWN & TRUESDELL, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

RARE CHANCE—First-class saloon and billiard room for sale. Inquire for three days at Metropolitan Hotel office.

SALOON AND DWELLING for sale, on leased lot, one of the best corners on the West Side, at $1,000. This is a bargain. G. DANFORD, 9 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

STEAM FLOURING MILL for sale, with five run burrs, capacity 300 brls., elevator warehouse and corn sheller attached, storage 12,000 bushels, all in thorough repair, situated at a great railroad centre, in one of the best localities in the State. Address Box 633 Galesburg, Ill.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a boot and shoe store for sale, cheap for cash. Will trade for inside property. Address J. WILLS, Tribune office.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT for sale. A first-class merchant tailoring establishment in Milwaukee, with stock of goods, leading and well established trade, will be sold cheap. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE WHOLE or a part interest for sale in a chair factory, now in successful operation. For further information, inquire of E. F. PEIRCE, 124 Lake-st.

TWO-THIRDS INTEREST in an old established business for sale. Capital required about $10,000. No bonus. Reason for selling, ill health. Address H, Tribune office.

WOOLLEN FACTORY for sale. The Quincy Woollen Factory, containing one set and six looms. Building 85 by 75 feet, three stories high. Also, adjoining the above building, a new Flouring Mill, with two run of 32-inch burrs. Ample power and water. The above property will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply or address NEAL & BRO., Quincy, Ill.

$1,000 TO $2,000 BUSINESS. An Eastern manufacturing company will arrange with a reliable party for the exclusive sale of their goods in this city. An unusual opportunity for one or two active, paying men with $1,000 to $2,000 capital. For particulars, address N. E. MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

$1,400. CALL AT No. 89 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., and see the best grocery store, for the price, in the city. Call from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For a young lady in a private family where there are no other boarders. Location well out of the business part of the city is preferable. Address F K, Tribune office.

BOARD—By a young lady. Terms must not exceed $6 per week. If agreeable, would do sewing as part payment. Address Miss C C L, Tribune office.

BOARD—By a young lady, with an unfurnished room, in a genteel family. Location must be on or near Wabash-av. References exchanged. Address A, 206 Wabash-av.

BOARD—By self and wife, in a private family, where we can have the comforts of a home, like two rooms connected, bath-room, &c. Would room for piano. Terms must be reasonable. Address [illegible], for two days, J. M. BRADFORD, care of [illegible].

BOARD—In a respectable family, within fifteen minutes' walk of Court House, for four persons requiring two rooms. Address B, Tribune office.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of John Alexander, who emigrated from the County Derry, Ireland, about thirty years ago. He is supposed to be living in Waukesha, Wisconsin, but is believed [illegible] Any information [illegible] will be thankfully received by his nephew, JOHN OLIVER, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—By a gentleman, who can give good references in the city, [illegible] with a few ladies between the ages [illegible].

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—110x119 corner of State and Twenty-fifth-st.

[illegible] feet on State-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

[illegible] feet on State-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

[illegible] feet on State-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.

[illegible] feet on Archer-av., running through to Twenty-first-st.

[illegible] feet front on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.

[illegible] acres on Vincennes and Egandale-av.

[illegible] acres on Sixtieth-st., near Wicker Park. Cheap.

[illegible]

ADOLPH LOEB, Real Estate Agent, 51 South Clark-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—By DeLoynes & Parent, 150 [illegible]:

[illegible] feet corner Sixteenth-st. and Blue Island-av.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Warren, Keeney & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Office, No. 5 Stone's Block, No. 144 Madison-st.:

[illegible] feet on Fullerton-av., in section 29.

[illegible] acres near Ascher-road, in section 29.

[illegible] acres on North-av., in section 33.

[illegible] acres on North-av., in section 34.

[illegible] acres on Halsted-st., in section 32.

[illegible] acres on Kankakee-av., in section 31.

[illegible] acres on Lake Shore, in section 26.

[illegible] acres on Reuben-st., South side.

[illegible] acres in section 15, Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—40 acres on Armitage-road: great bargain; call for particulars. 10 acres near Brighton. 5 acres corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Hyde Park-av. 160 feet on Kankakee-av., south of Thirty-third-st. 3 lots on Kendall-st., between Polk and Taylor, south front. 80 feet corner Reuben and Madison-sts.; terms easy. 100 feet on Forty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av., [illegible] 220 feet on South Park-av., near Thirtieth-st. [illegible] Forty-second-st. near R. I. car shops. $3,000 on Monroe-st., west of limits. $2,200 on Wilcox-st., west of limits. A beautiful residence lot, 25x130, for exchange for city property. Residence and unimproved property in all parts of city, of all descriptions, for sale. JAMES H. REES & SON, 122 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Johnston & Deverill, 127 Madison-st.:

Forty acres on Halsted-st., south of Junction-av. 10 acres west of [illegible] av., in section 24. Eighteen acres, south of Junction, on Halsted-st., [illegible] very cheap.

On Cottage Grove-av., near Wabansia, 50x170, at [illegible].

On Oakland-av., near Cottage Grove-av., 50x150, at [illegible] a low figure.

On Ellis-av., near Wabansia, 4 choice lot at $16 per foot. On Monroe-st., west of Ashland-av., half a block, at $20; 100 deep. A great bargain.

On Cottage Grove-av., south of limits, 66x150 at $50.

FOR SALE—Block 4, Winston's Addition, having 1,320 feet frontage on State-st. and Wabash-av., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., in proximity to the South Side Park, which is certain to be built. Only $90 per foot for to-day. Liberal terms. There is nothing in market so sure and certain to produce large profits to an enterprising capitalist as this block, which is, beyond all question, profitable investment. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—160 acres south and east of the Junction, bounded on the north by seventy-fifth-st., on the south by seventy-sixth-st., on the west by State-st., on the east by Kankakee-av., fenced with the balance in [illegible] fifty acres in [illegible] half way between Harlem and Riverdale; only one-fifth cash, the balance in one, two and three years at 6 per cent. Also, 80 acres on Madison-st., east of Harlem. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Acre property—5 acres of land on Wentworth-av., opposite Rock Island car shops. 5 acres, block on Fifty-first-st., west of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad track. 1 acre block on Mason or Forty-seventh-st., at [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: 400 feet frontage on Prairie, Calumet and Kankakee-avs., north of Sixtieth-st. [illegible] A choice property, at $15 per front foot. The best bargain in Englewood.

FOR SALE—On Wabash and Michigan-avs. and State-st.: 20 lots, 25 by 165, fronting on [illegible] 1½ miles from the proposed South Side Park. [illegible] 25 by 165 feet on Lake-av., near Wabansia, [illegible] WING & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: 20 acres on Prairie-av., north of Sixty-first-st., at [illegible] feet.

FOR SALE—100 feet front on Meagher-st., by [illegible] 150 feet to Catharine-st., opposite [illegible] each, at $2,400, on long time. This property [illegible] [illegible] 100 lots at North Evanston, [illegible] Also, 1 acre on State-st., at $1,800; 80 acres on Halsted-st., at [illegible]. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 66 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: [illegible] near the station at Englewood, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts., at $25 per foot and upwards.

FOR SALE—A pleasant residence lot in Cottage Grove, on six years' time, with interest [illegible] Only a small amount required [illegible] will improve. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Several fine investments—Boulevard property, a number of acres and residence and building lots. Call for particulars. G. DANFORD & CO., 9 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet on the southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Forty-eighth-st., for sale [illegible] worth at least $80 per foot [illegible] to [illegible] Park is a certainty, and will double its present value. WARREN & GOODRICH, No. 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—131x162 feet on northeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., at a great bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Thos. A. Hill & Co., Room 14 Mercantile Building, 116 LaSalle-st.:

WABASH-AV.—[illegible] feet, between Thirty-second and [illegible] Prairie, [illegible] between Fifty-first and Forty-second [illegible] second-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third.

VERNON-AV.—72 feet, near Douglas place.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.: Choice lots fronting on Sixtieth-st., three lots from station at Englewood, $250 per lot.

FOR SALE—50x125 feet northeast corner Jackson and Winchester-sts., $75 per foot. [illegible] lot on Madison-st., near Leavitt. A. GOODRICH 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—75x187 corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., at a bargain, if sold immediately. Also, 197x138 corner of Douglas and Moonsway. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 acres on Armitage-road, 2½ miles out. 75 acres in section 3, 38, 13, R & N R'y, between Armitage-road, ½ mile out. Dock property, very choice, on South Branch. Lots on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, Prairie and Forrest-avs. WM. GARNETT, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—River property—Lot 176x400 feet, corner Black Hawk-st. and North Branch. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Loomis, Potwin & Smith, 129 Dearborn-st.:

127 feet on the corner of Madison-st. and Seeley-av. at a bargain. This property is rapidly increasing in value, and is one of the best investments on our books.

FOR SALE—Ten acres on Kankakee-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., at a very low price. YOUNG & SAMPSON, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, if taken to-day. Must have the cash. 2 lots, 25x100 feet, on Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. Apply to J. M. WILSON, No. 144 Madison-st., Room 8.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—House 127 West Washington-st., 7 rooms, cheap to a party who will buy carpets and curtains.

TO RENT—A first-class house on North Side, only ten minutes' walk from Court House. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—New house of 7 rooms, closets, and water in kitchen, nice garden; one block from Madison-st. cars; only $25 per month to prompt paying tenant. GRANGER, 128 and 130 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A new seven-room cottage, with closets, pantry, &c., on Jackson-st., west of Hoyne-st. Apply to Mrs. D. PRATT, 130 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—For a year, or term of years, a four-story and basement marble-front house, suitable for first-class boarding-house. Has all modern improvements. For particulars inquire at 125 Lake-st., or 109 Michigan-av.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms in a private family, with or without board, for single gentleman. Cars pass the door. Address M A M, Tribune office.

TO RENT—Three very desirable rooms on second floor of building northwest corner of Rush and Madison-sts., at a low rate. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, excellent location in brick block 69 Monroe-st., near State. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—Sleeping rooms, to man and wife or single gentlemen, in the best location, three minutes' walk from Post Office. Apply at 34 Monroe-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Rooms—Suitable for a small family without children. Apply to B. W. ELLIS, 134 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—A furnished front room to a gentleman, at 186 Ohio-st., three doors west of Clark.

TO RENT—A large room, well furnished, in Portland Block. Apply at Room 49.

TO RENT—Rooms in Pope's Block, furnished and kept in order, stoves, gas, &c. Also, unfurnished sleeping rooms. 133½ Madison-st., Room 47. References required.

TO RENT—Large furnished front room, with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at 20 North State-st., corner Illinois.

TO RENT—Front sleeping room, furnished, without board, and suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 199½ State-st.

TO RENT—In a private family, a large pleasant front room, with closet, partly furnished, or unfurnished; rent cheap; at 189 Wabash-av.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The dock, corner of Lake and Market-sts., now occupied by Gulen Eastman as a coal and wood yard. Possession the first of April next. Inquire of F. M. BALL, Erie, Pa.

TO RENT—Dock—On Halsted-st., between Twenty-second-st. and the river, very desirable for wood, coal or lumber. Inquire at 211 South Halsted-st., of WOOD & STEVENS.

TO RENT—Second, third and fifth floor of 48 South Water-st. Also warm stable, suitable for 12 horses, in rear of 207 Wabash-av. Inquire at 48 South Water-st.

TO RENT—We have three or four offices to rent in our block, possession now or 1st of May next. Well lighted, good halls, fire-proof vault to each, and all modern conveniences. Can be divided to good advantage. UNDERWOOD & CO., 165 Washington-st.

TO RENT—The second story, No. 27 Washington-st., for office or business purposes only. Apply to F. KELLER, 27 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Second floor of 109 South Water-st., 30x155 feet, with office attached [illegible] square, and with use of power elevator. Inquire on premises or at 46 and 48 Randolph-st. [illegible] & BROWN.

TO RENT—Half of store and basement on South Water-st., to a good party. Address NELSON, Tribune office.

TO RENT—Store, and dwelling over same, 227 West Madison-st. Will lease one or both for five years. A good location for business. Apply to owner on premises.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If Miss Mary Ann O'Morrow, late of Logansport, Indiana, will call at 397 South Canal-st., she will find an old schoolmate—Miss [illegible], late of Logansport.

PERSONAL—If the young lady who called [illegible] a drug store on South Clark-st. last evening, [illegible].

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell Dr. Foote's Improved Eye Sharpener, [illegible] Address, [illegible] O. B. STANFORD & CO., [illegible].

WANTED—A first-class wagon and carriage wheelwright. Apply to J. S. WILTSBURGER, 308 State-st.

WANTED—A first-class salesman in a first-class gents' furnishing store. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man sixteen to eighteen years old, of a respectable family, to act as entry clerk. [illegible] Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A good salesman, to canvass the city. Must speak German. One having a knowledge of the liquor trade preferred. Address LIQUORS, Tribune office.

WANTED—Three energetic salesmen to sell a new agricultural implement. Call and examine, at 33 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—Two boys, immediately. CHILDS BROS., 21 State-st.

WANTED—By a new house in the city—1 bookkeeper, 1 salesman, 1 porter and 1 errand boy. Address, with reference, [illegible], Box 2231, Chicago.

WANTED—A good business man with $500. Permanent situation and good salary. Inquire at St. Charles Hotel, 132 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Canvassers and travelling men, who think there is money in a twenty-five cent article. Come and see what I have got, of every kind, for a sample. Agents are wanted to call and work, and easy work at that. A. VAN, 189 South Clark-st., Room 8, up-stairs.

WANTED—At O. D. Orvis & Co.'s, over 120 and 122 Dearborn-st., three reliable salesmen to sell goods by sample and make collections. To Retailer agents [illegible] with our line of goods, we will pay $75 per month. Also, two will be accepted having no previous experience as salesmen, on small salary.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Men who want to get situations of any kind should apply at 187 East Washington-st., Room 16, the only GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE in the city.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, watchman, brakeman and fireman. Apply at 44 Dearborn-st., Room 1. Applicants by mail enclose ten cents and address Box 481.

WANTED—20 R. R. Laborers on P. & R. I. R. R., steady work, and highest wages paid. For transportation apply to our agent, L. C. Holmes, 73 Clark-st., Room 4. J. PRESCOTT, JAMESON & CO., Contractors.

WANTED—50 stone-cutters to go South, on St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R.; wages $3.50 per day. Also 100 quarrymen, $2.25 per day. For particulars and transportation apply to our agent, L. C. Holmes, 73 Clark-st., Room 4. THOMPSON & MCRAE, Contractors.

WANTED—A few wood choppers; free transportation. Will go out to the work tonight. For particulars apply at 259 South Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—First-class operators, to run Wilcox & Gibbs' machine. Apply to A. VERNON, 94 Lake-st., third floor. Those who understand ruffling preferred.

WANTED—Ladies, as agents for toilet articles. To active, intelligent ladies, this pays money. Call at 251 South Clark-st., up-stairs. E. VINCENT.

House Servants.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 319 West Tyler-st., near Ontario-av.

WANTED—A middle aged woman, to do general housework for a family of two. No sewing—no washing or ironing. Wages $3 per week. None but competent persons need apply. Call at 136 East Adams-st. Mrs. N. H. TOWNER.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework for a small family. Apply at 202 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Norwegian preferred. Apply at 48 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—Immediately, one good cook, one kitchen girl, two second girls. Nurses and girls to wait on the table. 133 and 135 West Madison-st.

WANTED—Girls with reference, for good places, and lists of families wanting help, to apply at GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 187 East Washington-st., Room 16, up-stairs.

WANTED—A good, smart girl, in a private boarding house. One who understands how to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 165 Monroe-st.

WANTED—At the Chicago Information Office—Good girls for first-class situations, in the city or country. German, Swedes, &c., preferred. Lots of help [illegible] in city or country. HUNTER & WOOD, Room 5, No. 39 South Clark-st.

WANTED—At 341 Wabash-av., a first-class cook. Come prepared to stay. Reference required.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing or misfit garments of any kind. By sending a postal [illegible] J. GOLDBERG, 152 [illegible].

WANTED—Watches. All kinds of old broken, [illegible], gold, silver [illegible], &c. High price paid in currency, cash at work, [illegible] at 189 South Clark-st.

WANTED—To exchange 80 acres [illegible] worth of lumber or other personal property. Address [illegible].

WANTED—A cast-iron kettle, 3 to 10 bbls. Address, stating size, location and price, [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—By a lady of education, employment for a few hours in the day, as copyist or keeping books. Address T, Tribune office.

WANTED—A lawyer wishing a location in a Southern State, on a railroad, can hear of a fine prospect and terms by calling at No. 9 Larmon Block.

WANTED—The Great Gypsy Palmist and Magnetic Doctress cures incurable diseases of any kind, can be consulted, at [illegible]. Address [illegible] and will receive a true horoscope of their destiny. [illegible] on Clark-st.

WANTED—Those meaning business to call and examine our list of groceries, stores, merchandise, boarding houses, lots, farms, &c., either to exchange or [illegible]. Come quick for bargains. 85 Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Ten experienced solicitors, to Life Assurance Company, in this city, for a prominent New York company. Liberal commission or salary. Persons who wish to make with the right kind of men, must be experienced, and a general city acquaintance. Apply at Room 13 Oriental Building, 124 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—To purchase a first-class family grocery, doing good business, in a first-class neighborhood. Call on E. S. DIETRICH & CO., 128 Randolph-st.

WANTED—To buy some job lots of merchandise, for country trade. Will pay part cash, part city real estate. Address MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—A R. O. Drawer. Any one having such, for which he will receive a liberal premium by addressing L W P, Tribune office.

WANTED—The celebrated Gypsy Woman. All those wishing to have their past, present and future life read, correctly, wishing their lucky day, should go to visit the gypsy Palmist in Chicago, [illegible]. Consultation $1.

WANTED—At the Chicago Information Office—To supply first-class men to fill any situations, in city or country. We can now furnish a first-class [illegible] will go out of the city if desired. HUNTER & WOOD, Room 5, No. 39 South Clark-st.

WANTED—An enterprising party with $800, to join the advertiser in an established cash business, paying large profits. Address CONSTANTINE, Tribune office.

WANTED—To exchange for a farm in the country, within 100 miles of Chicago, an adobe railroad, a house and lot in Rockford, Ill. Also a fine cheese factory, which is a very desirable property. C. R. ROGERS & CO., 165 East Washington-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—Any one wishing to sell their drug store to address Lock Box 12, Mitchell, Ind. Store in Iowa preferred.

WANTED—Western Matrimonial Office—Parties to communicate with us. Send stamp and receive circular with particulars. Box 1069, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—To meet an active man, with $1,500 ready means, to join me in an honorable and legitimate business, that pays $30 to $40 a day. Address D E E, Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On or before March 1st, a dwelling house containing gas and water, situated south of Chicago-av. and east of North Clark-st. Address F B, 120 Washington-st., Room 5, stating terms.

WANTED—To Rent—Furniture, carpets and bedding, sufficient to furnish a house for a private family. Parties having such can rent to a careful and reasonable person by addressing MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A small, well-furnished house, in good locality. Will buy the furniture if reasonable. This offers a rare opportunity for those wishing to give up housekeeping, to sell for cash. Address, giving street and number, C. HAMILTON, Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In produce commission, $1,500; and several other openings in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, $1,000 to $15,000. G. DANFORD & CO., 9 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $20,000 to $25,000 to develop best mine of coal yet discovered in the State, and located on line of St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Good freight [illegible] and bituminous. Worth [illegible]. Address (or call) upon G. No. 159 South Water-st., care of Carrico No. 1.

PARTNER—Wanted—A man having $1,500 cash can secure an interest in a good, profitable, bona-fide, established business. Address, with name and place of interview, K & CO., Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $3,000 to $8,000 capital, in a jobbing house in this city, of several years' standing, and well known throughout the Northwest. The best of references given and required. Address RANDOLPH, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—$1,000 to $1,500—I am offered the exclusive sale of a superior line of goods (wholesale), in the Northwestern States, and wish a reliable man to engage with me in the enterprise. Best of city references given. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class dining hall, with $3,000. Must be a gentleman, and understand the business. G. DANFORD & CO., 9 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000 to $8,000 in a very profitable manufacturing business. Profits large. Secured by patent. [illegible] rare chance. Address W B F, Tribune office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Vessels—Our list comprises over one hundred of all classes, some extra ones for trade for real estate; all bargains on easy terms, or will trade for real estate. Among them [illegible] at Sheboygan, Wis., for [illegible]. For particulars, apply to HALSTED & CHAMBERS, Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—Propellers Adriatic and Equinox, at Chicago. For terms apply to S. L. WEBSTER, 16 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a dry cow—A new No. 1 milch cow, 5 years old. Can be seen at 264 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—Several tons Lehigh coal, at $10 per ton. Call immediately. Inquire of CARHART, LEWIS & TAPPEN, 62 and 64 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—Two overcoats left. Custom cost $65, sold for $20 cash each. Do you want one? GRANGER, [illegible], 129 and 130 South Clark-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—About 8 tons of hard coal, range size, at one dollar less per ton than yard price (delivered). Call at 177 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Brahma Pootra Fowls, warranted the best in the country. S. B. PHILLIPS, 251 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Pianos.

TO RENT—New and second-hand pianos, [illegible].

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, [illegible] as bookkeeper [illegible] years' experience, [illegible] and wishes to get a situation [illegible]. Apply [illegible] COAL SHED.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, 28 years of age, [illegible] city or country [illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—In the manufacture of [illegible] Address E. BARNETT, Watertown, Mass.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, 24 years of age, in some wholesale house [illegible]. The best of city references given. Address [illegible] Wabash-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As superintendent of a woollen mill (of 14 years' experience) in all the [illegible] branches of every department of the business. Best of references given. Address T H H, Box 81, Boston.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man of [illegible] age, to superintend a [illegible] in the West. Is competent to take charge [illegible] keep books. Is not [illegible]. Can give good references both as to [illegible] Apply to or address WILLIAM CROCKER, [illegible] Boston, Mass.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a sober, steady man as teamster, or anything [illegible] understands the care of horses [illegible] employer. Address TEAMSTER, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a bank by a young man. Has had two years' experience. References given. Address C A S, Warren, [illegible] County, Ills.

Females.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two German girls, one as cook the other as [illegible] Inquire at 237 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family, or to do second work, and [illegible] References given. Address [illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] man to assist in household [illegible] care of children, or to do sewing. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl to cook or to do general housework. Best of references. Call at 235 Van Buren-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework in a small family. Good references given. Apply at 43 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent woman to do laundry work by the day. Address KATIE, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework [illegible] in a small private family, by a [illegible]. Good reference [illegible]. Address M M, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl to do general housework in a small family. Good reference [illegible] at 165 [illegible].

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two girls as first-class cooks, and [illegible] Please call at Mrs. [illegible] Adams-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the LIVES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ELECT. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN [illegible] Address GOODMAN & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell [illegible] Pocket [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] STANFORD & CO., [illegible].

AGENTS—Wanted—Agents [illegible] will consult their [illegible] CRAM, 124 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] Chair [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Every one [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, [illegible] Improved White Wire Clothes [illegible] METALLIC CLOTHES LINE CO., [illegible] Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—Dr. Ashbrook's [illegible] der of the World [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately, to sell the New Picture of the [illegible] Washington [illegible] J. M. WATTS, General Agent, Pacific House, 38 and 40 Griswold-st., [illegible].

Boarding and Lodging.

10 Peck court—Elegant front parlor, furnished; also a furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

88 Monroe-st.—Rooms, with or without board. Saloon and fixtures to rent.

110 South Green-st.—Nice furnished room for two gentlemen. First-class board, moderate price.

139 Wabash-av.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant furnished front parlor, with good board. Terms moderate.

142 Wabash-av.—One pleasant furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, and room for two single gentlemen.

148 Monroe-st.—Two blocks from Court House. Can accommodate [illegible] with board, to room with another [illegible] day boarders wanted at $5 per week.

162 State-st.—Furnished rooms to let with first class board, one block from Post Office. Also day boarders accommodated.

193 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished room for gent and wife or single gentlemen, with good board. Terms low. References [illegible].

227 North LaSalle-st.—[illegible] rooms, with board, for gentleman [illegible] young men. Gas, fire, &c.

247 Indiana-st.—Two [illegible] pleasant room and board.

286 Illinois-st.—A handsomely furnished front room, suitable for [illegible] two single gentlemen, to rent, with board.

298 South Clark-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

410 South Clark-st.—St. Charles [illegible] Parties wishing good [illegible] with first-class board, can be accommodated at this house.

472 Wabash-av.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with board, [illegible].

WABASH-AV., between [illegible] [illegible] gentleman's friends can find [illegible] private family. No boarders. [illegible] Address A M, Tribune office.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—$10 Reward—On Saturday last, [illegible] military for 1868, containing papers and [illegible] The finder will be rewarded [illegible] same to the Cashier of [illegible] LaSalle-st., will receive the above reward. [illegible] STEVENS, Chicago, Feb. 1, 1869.

LOST—Last Wednesday, a [illegible] containing a sum of money and [illegible] between Franklin and Wells [illegible] found it, or [illegible] Chicago-av. or [illegible] THOMAS [illegible] Huron-st. Police Station.

LOST—$5 Reward—Between [illegible] ner of Dearborn and [illegible] House, a large [illegible] above reward to [illegible] E. STANNARD, 75 Market-st.

LOST—On Wednesday, 3d inst., between [illegible] Ontario and [illegible] a black [illegible] shawl, with [illegible] border. Return to [illegible].

LOST—The gentleman who [illegible] [illegible] will oblige the owner by leaving [illegible] Clark.

LOST—On Saturday, Jan. 30th, on [illegible] between Tyler and [illegible] The finder [illegible] Twelfth-st., or the [illegible].

LOST—A mink fur collar, on [illegible] between the corner of [illegible] The finder will be liberally rewarded [illegible].

FOUND—A box containing [illegible] on South Clark-st. The owner can have it [illegible] by paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—On West Randolph-st., [illegible] January, a [illegible] of money, which the owner can have [illegible] advertising and proving property [illegible].

FOUND—Dog—On Wednesday [illegible].

FOUND—On Monday evening [illegible].

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Suffrage Amendment Debated in the Senate.

The Army Bill Considered in the House.

The Railroad Subsidy Question.

Wall Street Brokers and the Revenue Tax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Feb. 5.

DEBATE ON THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the greater part of the day on the constitutional amendment, having speeches from Mr. Williams for it, Mr. Vickers against, and Mr. Sumner in favor of his bill as a substitute. Mr. Vickers finished this evening.

PAY OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

There was some talk about paying Southern Senators back to March, 1867, during which Mr. Trumbull denounced the proposition in strong terms, and said it was time for the Senate to stop debating the question.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Mr. Conkling was appointed teller on the part of the Senate to count the Presidential vote next Wednesday.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House spent the morning hour on private bills. The Democrats then made another effort to get the House to pay the expenses of arresting one of the New Yorkers who refused to testify before the Committee on Election Frauds. Mr. Brooks led in the effort, the man being one of his constituents, and a valuable worker in the Democratic interest. The House could not be persuaded to go with Brooks, and the recusant will have to remain in custody till he pays his own costs, or has them paid by Democratic friends.

HEALTH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. Washburne has so far recovered from his illness that he was able to be at the Capitol for an hour to-day.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The House Public Lands Committee to-day heard the case of the settlers upon the Cherokee neutral lands, known as the Joy purchase. After full consideration of their claims, the committee reported to the House a joint resolution confirming the bills of the settlers under the Homestead act. The railroad companies are preparing to make a bitter fight against the resolution.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE QUESTION.

The committee having in charge the subject of bridging the Ohio, have agreed to report a joint resolution providing for a survey of the river by a board of five United States engineers with the view of recommending spans of four hundred feet, and providing that until these officers report no bridges be constructed of less span than four hundred feet.

A NOVEL CASE IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims is engaged on a novel and wholly unprecedented case. One of the last acts of Congress, at the close of the summer session in 1868, was to pass a bill regulating the proceedings in this court, in which there was a clause giving aliens, who are citizens or subjects of any government which accords to citizens of the United States the right to prosecute claims against such government in its courts, the privilege of prosecuting claims against our government in this court. Certain French citizens have now brought suit against the United States, and demand a hearing in the Court of Claims. The Court directed Judge Peck to ascertain whether the French courts give our citizens such privileges to those persons claims, and he is sitting as Special Commissioner to hear evidence from those conversant with French law and procedure. Measures have also been taken to get an opinion or certificate from the French authority. If it is found that the courts in France give our citizens the same rights as their own, the Court of Claims will hear the suits brought by these Frenchmen, of which there are twenty-five or thirty.

THE STATIONERY FRAUDS.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the stationery contract of Dempsey & O'Toole, concerning which such an exposure has just been made by the Committee on Printing, and it will go to the President to-morrow for his signature. In this connection, it may be mentioned that Dempsey undertook this afternoon to improve his case by an assault upon one of the persons most active in exposing the frauds under this contract. He called at the Patent Office and asked to see Col. Duncan, the Commissioner's private secretary. Col. Duncan came out into the hall, when Dempsey at once sprang upon him and struck him over the head twice or three times with a loaded cane inflicting pretty severe wounds. Duncan clinched him and threw Dempsey down and gave him a good thrashing before they were separated.

THE SUBSIDY SCHEME.

The Senate Railroad Committee had a long and stormy session this morning, and adjourned till to-morrow without finishing their new Subsidy bill. The claims of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, which were killed in the House two or three weeks ago, were vigorously pressed, and finally the committee voted to include this road in their consolidation. It is proposed to extend it from its present termination about 400 miles southwest to a junction with the new line on the thirty-fifth parallel at a point east of Albuquerque. This makes five roads in the combination, aggregating about five thousand three hundred miles. The friends of the line on the thirty second parallel are making a hard fight to get their road also brought into this great combination, but their prospects are not favorable.

THE ARMY BILL.

The debate in the House this afternoon showed a decided disposition to reduce the army. Mr. Blaine, who had charge of the bill, said he was strongly in favor of it, and Mr. Garfield, of the Military Committee, replied that if the measure was kept open till Monday, when the rules could be suspended, he could move as an amendment his committee's proposition for a reduction by absorption, discharge and resignation. The debate as to the best way of reaching the desired end developed a wide variety of opinion, but it seems pretty certain that before the end of next week some bill in this direction will go through the House by a decided majority, and members of the Senate Military Committee think it will also be carried at that end of the Capitol.

PRIZE MONEY FOR FARRAGUT'S MEN.

Among the bills passed by the House during the morning hour, was one reported from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for one introduced two months ago, by Mr. Butler. At the time of the capture of New Orleans there was no court before which prize proceedings could be had, and this bill secures to all officers and men of Farragut's fleet all the rights they then had, and gives them authority to recover the amount of prize money due by process in the courts now, without disadvantage from the long time that has elapsed. The bill has not to go through the Senate.

THE NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The House Committee on Banks and Currency, in their meeting this morning, further considered the question of redistributing the National Bank circulation. The plan telegraphed on Thursday is thought of favorably, but no final action was taken thereupon. The committee agreed to report a bill providing that in addition to the regular quarterly returns, all National Banks shall make special returns whenever called upon to do so by the Comptroller of the Currency. He recommended the measure in his last report, and its adoption will go far to prevent certain bad practices now prevalent in some of the banks.

WALL STREET BROKERS AROUSED.

Assessor Webster, of New York, seems to have created a good deal of fuss among the Wall street brokers, and some of them are over here to see if the Revenue Department sustains him in the opinion that the borrowed money on which they operate can be taxed as capital. The latter will come before the Commissioner, but he will refer it to the Secretary of the Treasury for decision, and it may finally get into the courts.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

[illegible] BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

There seems an indisposition in the Committee on Ways and Means to prolong the time of whiskey in bond after April as requested by the whiskey ring throughout the country. There also seems a disposition to adopt the mode of converting bonded whiskey into coupon bonds.

[illegible] FOR THE PROTECTION OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

It is understood that the project of a convention between the United States and the North German Union for the better protection of emigrants to the United States, is under consideration by [illegible] Gerolt and [illegible]. The plan of such a [illegible] has already been [illegible] both in the Treasury Department and State Department. This draws from the [illegible] of the [illegible] contained in the former. As yet there has been no definite action with respect to either. [illegible]

[illegible]

Washington, Feb. 5.—The question of the annexation of the Dominican Republic is a leading topic in conversation. M. Louis Paul Arpand, confidential envoy accredited by President Baez and his Cabinet, to this country, has been here several weeks, and his instructions are most [illegible] known. Mr. Arpand has had an interview with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which holds a special meeting to-day to consider the subject. [illegible] [illegible] is the United States without delay, upon the condition of assuming their indebtedness, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for temporary purposes. The people are anxious for early [illegible] should be lost. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to place themselves [illegible].

PARDON OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

New York, Feb. 5.—A Washington despatch says that the President, yesterday, directed a pardon to issue for Dr. Mudd, on the ground of his [illegible] have been [illegible] of the Dry Tortugas, [illegible] Arnold and Spangler, [illegible] in this case. There is reason to believe that they will be pardoned, but that, before the close of Mr. Johnson's administration they will be participants in that executive clemency.

A CORRESPONDENT'S PUZZLE.

A. K. Pepper, correspondent, has [illegible] on the [illegible], to John, the printer, [illegible] Stanton and Robert J. Walker [illegible] (Pepper) [illegible] to blackmail those gentlemen on the Alaska purchase.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 5.

SENATE.

Several petitions were presented.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. CORBETT [illegible] to aid in the construction of a railroad to the [illegible] Alaska. [illegible] Mr. POMEROY [illegible] Lands, reported [illegible] western Pacific [illegible]. [illegible] On motion of Mr. [illegible] of Public Lands was [illegible] further consideration [illegible] road. [illegible] PAY OF [illegible] A resolution to [illegible] tors from the Southern [illegible] Mr. MORTON [illegible] Mr. TRUMBULL [illegible] [illegible] Mr. SUMNER [illegible] Mr. VICKERS [illegible] [illegible] Mr. CULLOM [illegible] Mr. WOOD [illegible] [illegible] Mr. MAYNARD [illegible] Mr. BUTLER [illegible] [illegible] Mr. SPALDING [illegible] Mr. WOODBRIDGE [illegible] [illegible] Mr. WILSON [illegible] Mr. LAWRENCE [illegible] Mr. PAINE [illegible] [illegible] Mr. BROOMALL [illegible] Mr. PAILSLEY [illegible] Mr. BLAINE [illegible] Mr. FARNSWORTH [illegible]